

Published by order of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

BARODA ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1934-35

(1st August 1934 to 31st July 1935)



Printed at
The Baroda State Press
1935

Baroda,
10th December 1935.

May it please Your Highness,

I have the honour to submit the administration report for the year 1934-35.

2. The important activities of the year are summarised in chapter X of the report.

3. To relieve the distress caused by frost, Your Highness was pleased to sanction remissions of land revenue aggregating Rs. 21 lakhs, suspensions of land revenue and tagavi dues aggregating about 48 lakhs, gratuitous relief of Rs. 23,500 and tagavi of about Rs. 8 lakhs to the khatedars of the affected areas.

4. The development departments continued to extend their activities. Your Highness' Government decided to co-operate with the Government of India in the project of studying the conditions which govern the marketing of crops in India, and appointed two marketing officers for the State, one for animal husbandry and the other for cereals.

5. Though there was decrease in the number of co-operative societies, there was a steady increase in their membership. There was also an advance in deposits from members, share capital and reserve funds. The overdues increased as the result of the depression, and the department had to follow a policy of consolidation. The Land Mortgage Bank made good progress during the year.

6. Industrial development was maintained in the year.

7. Steady progress was made in bringing literacy within easy reach of the backward classes among the people, in improving the quality of teaching in elementary schools and in making industrial education more efficient.

8. Satisfactory progress was made in the execution of the schemes for

- (i) feeder roads,
- (ii) artesian and sub-artesian borings,
- (iii) provision of rural water supplies, and
- (iv) anti-malarial operations.

9. The important measures of legislation, social and agrarian, passed in the year are reviewed in the body of the report and summarised in chapter X.

10. Negotiations with the Government of India in regard to the customs, ports and salt rights of the State were in progress during the year.

11. The relations between the different communities of the State continued to be cordial.

I remain,
Your Highness' most obedient servant,
V. T. KRISHNAMA CHARI,
Dewan.

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Baroda Administration Report

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

A. Area and population.

The State of Baroda, comprising an area of 8,164 square miles, is situated in the province of Territorial division Gujerat, in five distinct territorial blocks cut off from each other by large tracts of British territory or of other Indian States. All the four large rivers of this province, namely, the Tapti, the Narmada, the Mahi and the Sabarmati, with their tributaries, flow through and drain the territory.

The southern district of Navsari lies north and south of the river Tapti, and is interlaced with villages under the Surat collectorate, stretching on the eastern side to the Khandesh Zilla. It has an area of 1,811 square miles, with a population of 4,04,377 and, like the other districts, is under the administrative control of a Suba whose head-quarters are at the town of Navsari well-known as the home of the intelligent and enterprising Parsi community.

The river Narmada with its picturesque banks forms the southern boundary of the Baroda district which contains the capital of the Raj. Baroda, a city of palaces and buildings, of roads well laid out, and parks and recreation grounds finely designed, with flourishing educational and other institutions. This district has an area of 1,933 square miles and a population of 8,24,341.

Further to the north of Ahmedabad lies the largest of the districts, Mehsana, with its historic towns of Patan and Sidhpur with numerous archaeological remains of great interest. It has an area of 3,068 square miles, and a population of 10,10,007. Its head-quarters are located at Mehsana, a rising town of potential importance, situated on the Rajputana Malwa railway, and almost in the centre of the district.

Far to the west in Kathiawar lie tracts of land isolated from each other, comprising the divisions of Amreli and Okhamandal with 1,007 square miles and 275 square miles of area and a population of 1,73,948 and 30,334 respectively. Dwarka, the head-quarter of Okhamandal, is a place of pilgrimage of all-India renown.

2 The following table shows the area and population with the number of towns and villages in each district —

District	Area in square miles	Population returned in 1931	Number of towns	Number of inhabited villages
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda	1,933	8,24,341	19	823
Mehsana	3 068	10,10,007	16	1,037
Navsari	1 811	4,04,377	9	776
Amreli	1 077	1,73,948	4	242
Okhamandal	275	30,334	2	42
Total	8,164	24,43,007	50	2,920

3 Out of the total population of slightly less than 2½ millions, 21,52,071 or 88·1 are Hindus, while the Mahomedans number 1 82,630 or about 7·5 per cent. Tribal religions claim 44,890 according to the latest census, while the numbers of Jains Parsis and Christians are returned as 48,408 7,127 and 7,262 respectively. The large fall under "tribal religions" in the last census is ascribed to the fact that numbers of those entered under this head have returned themselves as Hindus.

Thus almost all the religious denominations of India are found in the State. The spread of modern education and of liberal ideas is steadily softening the edges and angularities of different faiths and the resulting broad sense of toleration reduces the chances of religious tension which was never acute in the State.

4. The chief occupation of the people is agriculture
 According to the 1st census the population classified according to the main occupations shows the following percentages --

OCCUPATION	PERCENTAGE
1 Exploitation of animals and vegetation	70
2 Exploitation of minerals	0.2
3 Industry	10.7
4 Transport	1.3
5 Trade	5.5
6 Public force	1.2
7 Public administration	1.0
8 Profession and liberal arts	2.4
9 Persons living on their own income	0.5
10. Domestic service	0.7
11 Insufficiently described occupations	5.4
12 Unproductive	0.4

B The central administration

His Highness the Maharaja being the fountain head of all power authority and justice in the State has invested the Executive Council with powers of administration, reserving to himself certain powers of ultimate significance

The Minister and the Naib Dewans
 Sir V T Krishnamurti Chari, C I E, B A, B L, continued to be the President of the Council in his capacity as the Minister of the Baroda State during the year, except from the 1st August 1934 to the 24th October 1934 when he was on leave. During the period of the Minister's absence on leave, the late Rao Bahadur R H Desai B A, LL B, acted as Minister. The Minister exercises general supervision over the administration with the help of the Naib Dewans (the Karma Sachiv and the Mantra Sachivs) and he personally administers the affairs of the Political office, which deals with questions concerning the relations of the State with the British Government and other Indian States.

The "Karma Sachiv" disposes of cases received from all departments, the disposal of which falls within the powers of the Minister, subject to confirmation by the latter.

The "Mantra Sachivs" are advisory councillors in respect of the departments assigned to their charge.

The following table shows the names of officers who worked as Mantra Sachivs during the year.—

Serial number.	Name of the officer.	From	To	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Rao Bahadur Ramlal Hiralal Desai, B. A., LL. B.	1-8-1934	8-2-1935	1. Worked as acting Minister from 1-8-1934 to 24-10-1934. 2. Was on leave from 12-11-1934 to 8-2-1935.
2	Col. Kumar Shiv Raj Singh, B.A.	1-8-1934	31-7-1935	On duty with His Highness the Maharaja Sahib in Europe from 25-12-1934 as Chief Officer.
3	Mr. Mamlal Bala bhai Nanavati, B. A., LL. B., A. M., (Penn)	8-1-1935	31-7-1935	

The following table shows the names of officers who worked as Karma Sachiv during the year.—

Serial number	Name of the officer	From	To
1	2	3	4
1	Mr M. B Nanavati, B.A., LL. B., A M., (Penn.)	1-8-1934	7-1-1935
2	Shrimant Yuvraj Pratapsinh.	8-1-1935	31-7-1935

The Huzur Central office deals with questions of administration coming from the departments, submits them to the Karma Sachiv, the Minister or to the Council for orders, and communicates the orders passed to the departments concerned for execution. The Central office was composed of four sections: Revenue, Protection, Development, and General, organised on secretariat lines.

6. The following table shows the work done by the Huzur Central office during the year as compared with the preceding year :—

Particulars	Tippans.		Applications.	
	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34
1	2	3	4	5
Last year's balance	314	394	53	74
New receipts	2,026	2,169	1,765	1,500
Total	2,340	2,563	1,818	1,574
Disposal	2,032	2,249	1,771	1,521
Balance	308	314	47	53

In addition to the above, the Central office disposed of 23,073 miscellaneous references during the year as against 21,052 in the preceding year

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

7. With the Dewan (Minister) as President, except during the period when he was on leave from the 1st August 1934 to the 24th October 1934 during which time the late R. B. R. H. Desai acted as President, the Council had in all 3 members at the end of the year Shimant Yuvraj Pratapsinh, Mr. M. B. Nanavati, and Mr. Gopal Krishna Dandekar.

8. The following table shows the work done by the Work of the Council. Executive Council during the year —

Year	Balance of the last year	Received during the year.	Total	Disposal					Balance
				Meetings	Within Council powers.	Under delegated authority	Submitted to the Huzur with opinion	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1934-35	135	1,222	1,357	32	1,105	6	171	1,282	75
1933-34	115	1,421	1,536	47	926	294	181	1,401	135

THE HUZUR KAMDAR

9. The following table shows the names of officers who worked as Huzur Kamdar during the year —

Serial number	Name of the officer	From	To
1	2	3	4
1	Mr M B Nanavati, B A, LL B A M (Penn)	1- 8-1934 10- 4-1935	7- 1-1935 9- 6-1935
2	Shrimant Yuvraj Pratapsinh	8- 1-1935 10- 6-1935	9- 4-1935 31- 7-1935

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CONFERENCES.

10 For co-ordinating the work of departments, inter-departmental conferences were held twice during the year. The first meeting was held on the 9th January 1935 and the second on the 1st July 1935. Both these meetings were held with the Minister as President and considered questions relating to two or more departments jointly, with a view to securing co-operation without overlapping or waste of effort.

THE AUCTION COMMITTEE

11 Another body in connection with the central administration is the Auction Committee which consists of one Mantra Sachiv (Naib Dewan) as President, the head of the department, the karkbandar, one member from the sardar or assamdar class and one additional member appointed by His Highness. The committee has the power to confirm final bids in all auctions relating to any department up to the value of Rs 15 000 in the case of immovable property and Rs 1,00,000 in the case of movable property.

12. As a rule, the highest bid or the lowest tender is accepted at the auction, but the committee has discretion for good reason to accept the tender of the next reliable bidder.

13 During the year the committee dealt with 40 auctions. The bulk of the work done related to the Public Works, Military and Khanga departments.

THE SERVICES COMMITTEE

14 The following table shows the names of officers who worked as President of the committee during the year —

The Services Committee

Serial number	Name of the officer	From	To
1	2	3	4
1	Col Kumar Shivraj Singh, B A	1- 8-1934	24-12-1934
2	r G K Dandekar, B A , LL B	25-12-1934	till the end of the year

The Committee continued to

- (i) make recruitments for all appointments in the service not filled by promotion, and
- (ii) advise the Government on questions relating to conditions of service, etc.

THE SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

15 The Secretariat Library has a good collection of blue books, reports and other publications of interest. The number of books was 7,724 against 7,105 in the preceding year.

The Secretariat library

16 To avoid duplication of purchases it was decided during the year that the Huzur Political office library should specialise in books on Politics, Economics, History and Biography, and publications of the League of Nations, and that the Secretariat library should stock publications of Governments, such as administration reports, reports of committees and conferences, and departmental codes and manuals, reports on schemes undertaken by Governments. The books of the Huzur Political office library were made available to the readers of the Secretariat library.

Co - ordination among libraries

17 It was also arranged to collect in the Secretariat library the journals purchased by the departments to make them available to the readers of the Secretariat library.

Collection of periodicals in the Secretariat library

18. The following table shows the number of readers and of books borrowed from the library :—

Year.	In Baroda.		From the mofussil.		Total.	
	Readers.	Books borrowed.	Readers	Books borrowed.	Readers.	Books. borrowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1934-35.	158	977	31	125	189	1,102
1933-34.	180	1,076	29	137	209	1,263
1932-33.	194	833	29	84	223	917
1931-32.	165	938	24	89	189	1,027
1930-31.	157	594	31	81	188	675

19. There was a fall in the number of readers and books borrowed due to the fact that a smaller number of books on such subjects as Politics, Economics, History, Biography, etc., were purchased during the year than in the preceding year as a result of the arrangement with the Huzur Political office referred to above. The books of the library of that office became available to the readers of the Secretariat library only in July 1935, but to avoid duplicate purchases, the Secretariat library had stopped ordering out books on the subjects reserved for the Huzur Political office library since February.

20. Four issues of the Blue Book quarterly were published during the year. Study circles of officers contributed useful material for the Blue Book.

THE RAJ DAFTARDAR.

21. Mr. C. V. Joshi, M. A., continued to work as Raj Daftardar and as Professor of Pali at the Baroda College. Mr. V. S. Wakaskar acted as Raj Daftardar for about a month during Mr. Joshi's absence on leave.

Personnel

22 The number of daftars in the charge of the department was 34,439 at the beginning of the year 397 new daftars from departments were received for custody and 66 old ones were destroyed This left a balance of 34,770 daftars at the close of the year 1,605 requisitions from departments and 220 applications from the public for certified copies of documents were dealt with

23 The inspection branch visited the record rooms of 126 offices in the Mehsana and Navsari districts and Baroda City

24 Two further volumes of 'Historical Selections from the State Records up to the end of Govindrao Miharaja's reign in 1800 A D were completed during the year

25. The Raj Daftardar was deputed to attend the All-India Modern History Congress held at Poona in June 1935 A collection of exhibits was taken by him to Poona for being displayed at the exhibition held under the auspices of the Congress

26 The class to train clerks in record-keeping was continued 61 clerks were trained during the year

C The Palace

27 His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was in Europe during the official year

28 Her Highness the Maharani Saheb who was also in Europe for some time returned to Bombay on the morning of the 7th January 1935 and to Baroda in the evening of the same day

29 Her Highness the Maharani Saheb left Baroda on the 9th February 1935 for Delhi At the request of H H the Maharaja of Jaipur, Her Highness visited Jaipur on her return journey to Baroda

30 Her Highness sailed for Europe by M V Victoria on the 11th April 1935 after a stay of 4 days at Bombay.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

31 His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal paid a private visit to Baroda on the 28th February 1935. His Highness was received by Shrimant Maharaj Kumar Dhairyashil and others. After staying for a couple of days at the Laxmi Vilas Palace, His Highness left Baroda on the 2nd March 1935.

32 Princess Catherine of Greece visited Baroda on the 11th March 1935. She visited the important institutions of the State and witnessed the arena sports specially arranged for her. She left Baroda on the 13th March 1935.

33 Other distinguished guests who visited Baroda during the year were -

Serial number	Name	Place of residence	Date of arrival	Date of departure
1	2	3	4	5
1	Maharawal Shri Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji, Raja of Bansda	Guest House	4- 9-1934	6- 9-1934
2	Major His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Maonsinhji K. C. S. I. Raja of Baria	,	24-11-1934	24-11-1934
3	Rawal Shri Sajjansinhji Thakore	,	28-11-1934	3-12-1934
4	His Highness Nawab Jalaluddinkhan Bismillah Khan Babu Nawab of Rudhanpur	"	6- 3-1935	6- 3-1935
5	The Duke of Northumberland	Laxmi Vilas Palace	2- 2-1935	6- 2-1935
6	The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland	,	7- 2-1935	7- 2-1935
7	Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinghji Ranjitsinhji Raja of Lunawada	Guest House	12- 3-1935	13- 3-1935
8	Raja Sir Vasudeo Raja Saheb of Kolingode		7- 4-1935	8- 4-1935

34 The formal courtesies of presentation of "Poshak" and "Aher" were extended to the following:-

Serial number.	Name of the guest.	Occasion	Date
1	2	3	4
1	Raja Saheb of Killah Pratapgarh.	On account of his marriage.	20-2-1935
2	Shri. Maharaj Dhairya-shirao Pawar Malthankar of Dhar and his wife	At the time of departure from Baroda.	2 3-1935
3	H. H. the Maharani Saheb of Cooch Behar and staff.	Do.	6-3-1935
4	H. H the Maharaja Jam Shree of Nawa nagar.	On account of his marriage.	7-3-1935
5	Shrimant Rani Saheb and Yuvaraj of Mudhol.	At the time of departure from Baroda	30-3-1935
6	Thakore Shree of Mandwa	Dukhota on account of the death of his mother	30-4-1935

D. Relations with the British Government,

GENERAL.

35. The relations of His Highness' Government with the British Government and with the neighbouring and other Indian States were conducted by the Minister through the Huzur Political office, and they continued to be cordial.

REVERSION OF MANAGEMENT OF ABKARI REVENUE TO THE STATES AND ESTATES OF REWAKANTHA AGENCY.

36. The management of the Abkari revenue of the States and estates of the Rewakantha Agency which formerly leased their revenue to the Government of Bombay reverted to them with effect from the 1st August 1934.

Reversion of the management with effect from the 1st August 1934.

37. It is agreed that arrangements with the Baroda State as regards border shops, selling prices etc made through the Government of Bombay are to continue in force as before.

The arrangements with Baroda to be observed.

IMPORT INTO BRITISH INDIA OF COTTON PIECEGOODS MANUFACTURED IN JAPAN

38. His Highness' Government have agreed to co-operate with the Government of India in prohibiting the imports at their ports of cotton piecegoods manufactured in Japan unless they are covered by a certificate issued by or on behalf of the Department of Commerce and Industry, Japan, authorising export to India and to enforce the procedure for checking the arrivals from Japan of cotton piecegoods against the quota fixed and the shipments of raw cotton to Japan under the agreement with that country.

Co-operation of His Highness' Government

EXPORT OF TEA OF INDIAN ORIGIN

39. Tea of Indian origin is allowed to be exported to foreign countries only under export licences issued by the licensing committee appointed by the Government of India.

Restrictions on the export

40. His Highness' Government have agreed to enforce at their ports in Kathiawar the tea restriction scheme under which certificates issued by the licensing committee are required before tea of Indian origin is brought for shipment to foreign ports.

Production of certificate for shipment to foreign ports

EXPORT OF MEDICINAL AND OTHER PREPARATIONS CONTAINING RECTIFIED SPIRIT FROM THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY TO THE PUNJAB AND TO MADRAS AND MYSORE.

41. His Highness' Government have entered into an arrangement with the Government of the Punjab to recover on their behalf and transfer to them duty on such medicinal and other preparations containing rectified spirit as are exported to the Punjab from the Alembic Chemical Works Company, Ltd, Baroda, at the rate levied by the Punjab Government

Arrangement entered into by His Highness' Government with the Government of the Punjab

- 42 Similar arrangements have been entered into by the Baroda Government with the Government of Madras and the Government of Mysore
- Similar arrangements with the Mysore and Madras

EXTRADITION.

43. The arrangements relating to the extradition of offenders from and to British India and from and to Indian States as also the arrangements relating to co-operation in police matters between them and Baroda continued to work satisfactorily.
- Co-operation with other States and British India

44. In 1931, His Highness' Government entered into a reciprocal arrangement relating to the arrest in hot pursuit of offenders in British India by the police of the Baroda State and *vice versa* for a period of three years. During the year under report the arrangement was made permanent on condition that either party will have the option to discontinue it if it be found to be prejudicial to its interests or on other grounds
- Reciprocal arrangement relating to the arrest in hot pursuit of offenders in British India by the Baroda police and *vice versa*

FREE VACCINATION AND INOCULATION OF SHIA PILGRIMS PROCEEDING TO IRAQ AND PERSIA.

- 45 His Highness' Government have agreed to provide free vaccination or inoculation against small-pox and cholera to the Shia pilgrims from the State, going to Persia or Iraq whenever the Governments of these countries make vaccination or inoculation against small-pox and cholera compulsory on account of the outbreak of these diseases
- Arrangement for free vaccination and inoculation

CESSION OF JURISDICTION ON THE JAMWALA-UNA SECTION OF THE PRACHI ROAD-UNA RAILWAY PASSING THROUGH BARODA TERRITORY.

46. His Highness' Government have ceded to the Government of India all criminal jurisdiction and civil jurisdiction in respect of suits against the working Agency of the railway (the Junagadh State) over the land in Baroda territory occupied by the Jamwala-Una section of the Junagadh State railway.
- Jurisdiction ceded

The cession is to remain in force till a revision takes place in the policy of the Government of India in regard to jurisdiction on railways in Indian States.

REDEMARCATION OF THE LAND OCCUPIED BY THE BARODA GODHRA CHORD RAILWAY IN BARODA TERRITORY.

47. The Government of India, Railway Board, have accepted the recommendations of the Senior Government Inspector of railways, Circle No. 5 as regards relinquishment of surplus land occupied by the Baroda Godhra chord railway in Baroda territory and have requested the Agent, B. B. & C. I. railway, to carry out the redemarcation of the railway land on the lines of these recommendations in consultation with the Baroda Government.

INDIAN ROADS CONGRESS

48. At the invitation of the Government of India His Highness' Government deputed Mr. V. R. Talwalkar, State Architect, as their delegate to attend the preliminary and inaugural meeting of the recently created Indian Roads Congress held in Delhi in December 1934.

INDUSTRIAL INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH BUREAU.

49. At the request of the Government of India His Highness' Government have nominated their Director of Commerce, Industries and Labour, to serve on the Advisory Council attached to the Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau.

50. His Highness' Government have also consented to co-operate with the bureau in the matter of research work.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACT.

51. At the request of His Highness' Government, the Government of India have entered into a reciprocal arrangement for the protection of patents and designs registered in Baroda territory and British India respectively.

JAMABANDI OF BHUKHLA

52 His Highness' Government have agreed to extend till Samvat year 1996 the remission of half the amount of jama for the village of Bhukhla payable to them by the Palanpur State

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

53 The British Postal authorities continued to receive the requisite facilities for providing additional post offices and letter boxes in different parts of the State. The total number of post offices and letter boxes at the end of the period ending the 31st July 1934 was 1348 (309+1039) as against 1310 (300+1010) on the 31st of July 1930

PASSPORTS

54 In all 169 applications for passports for travelling to foreign countries were received. The following table shows the districts to which the applicants belonged and the countries which they proposed to visit -

District	Europe	America	South Africa	East Africa	Other places	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda	36	4	4	39	18	101
Navsari	1	0	3	8	16	57
Mehsana	0	0	0	2	1	3
Amreli	0	0	0	4	2	6
Okhamandal	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total	37	4	36	53	39	169

THANKS

55 The thanks of His Highness' Government are due to

Thanks

(1) the Government of India

- (a) for the loan of the services of Khan Saheb M A. Rashid, Superintendent (staff), East Indian railway, for employment as Traffic Superintendent, G B. S. railways, for a period of two years
 - (b) for the loan of the services of Mr. Hans Raj, Officiating Assistant Accounts Officer in the Government of India, Railway department, for employment as Joint Chief Auditor, G B S railways, for a period of two years.
 - (c) for the extension of the loan of the services of Mr T S Mudaliar, Assistant Auditor, G B S. railways, for a further period of three years from the 29th January 1935.
- (2) the Government of the North Western Frontier Province, for agreeing to afford facilities to Mr. K S Kathiawad Dewanji, the State Telephone Superintendent, to see the working of the rural broadcasting system inaugurated by them at Peshawar, and
- (3) the Government of the United Provinces for agreeing to afford facilities to Mr Amarchand Sahgal, Professor of Electrical Engineering, Kalabhavan, and Mr J M Parikh, Mains Superintendent in the State Electrical department, to study from a technical as well as a commercial point of view, schemes for utilising electric power for irrigation purposes

SILVER JUBILEE OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING EMPEROR'S REIGN

56 A memorable event during the year under report was the celebration of the Silver Jubilee

Appointment of committees to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty's reign

of His Majesty the King Emperor's reign His Highness' Government appointed a committee for the purpose of celebrating the auspicious occasion in the State and collecting donations on the lines laid

down by the central committee for India The subas of the four districts and the naib suba, Okhamandal, formed local district committees which worked under the committee for the State referred to above.

57 The jubilee celebrations commenced on the 6th May 1935 and lasted for two days which were observed as public holidays throughout the State

Two days programme

58 In Baroda city, in the morning of the 6th May, a royal salute of 31 guns was fired and a ceremonial parade was held by the military At 8 a m prayers for long life to Their Majesties were offered in places of worship of all creeds and denominations

Prayers and ceremonial parades

59 In the evening at 6 p. m a special darbar was held in the Laxmi Vilas Palace for receiving the kharita from His Excellency the Viceroy Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh received this on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and requested the Resident to convey through His Excellency the Viceroy to His Majesty the King Emperor the congratulations of His Highness on the completion of 25 years of His Majesty's beneficent reign and his best wishes for health and long life to Their Majesties After the ceremonies were over, the special silver jubilee commemoration souvenir medals were distributed to important officers of the State and prominent non-official gentlemen

Darbar

60 In the city there were children's gatherings, feeding of the poor and arena sports A public fete was held which attracted large crowds The whole city was illuminated

Other functions

61 The district committees arranged their celebrations on the lines followed in the city, and these were marked by much enthusiasm and were most successful

Celebrations in the districts

62 His Highness the Maharaja Saheb gave a donation of Rs 50,000 to the Silver Jubilee fund, New Delhi. 70% of this will be returned to the State and this along with the collections made in the State, after defraying the expenses of the celebrations is to be devoted to local objects of charity in accordance with the wishes expressed by Their Majesties

Donation of His Highness and the collections made in the State

CHAPTER II.

PROTECTION.

A. Legislation.

(a) THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(i) *Constitution of the Council.*

63 (a) The making of laws is one of the prerogatives of His Highness the Maharaja. He is assisted in this by his Executive Council and the Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council consists of 30 members including the Dewan, who is the President. The Karina Sachiv, the Mantra Sachiv, the Nyayamantri (Legal Remembrancer), the Sar Siba and the Government pleader of the Varisht Court are ex-officio members of this Council. Besides these, there are nominated members of whom seven are officials of the State and four are non-officials. Ten members are elected by members of prant panchayats. The number of persons so elected from each prant is shown below :—

Serial number.	Name of the panchayat.	Number of persons to be recommended.
1	2	3
1	Members of the Baroda prant panchayat.	3
2	Members of the Mehsana prant panchayat.	3
3	Members of the Navsari prant panchayat.	2
4	Members of the Amreli prant panchayat.	2
		10

(b) Members enjoy the right of interpellation and of moving resolutions on matters of general public interest.

The decisions of the Council are in the nature of recommendations to His Highness the Maharaja

(ii) *Sessions held*

64 (a) Two sessions of the Legislative Council were held during the year under the Presidentship of the Minister, Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar

Work of the first session (b) In the first session which was held on the 3rd January 1935, the nominated and elected members moved 55 resolutions and tabled 58 interpellations. The following four Bills were tabled for discussion on behalf of the Government -

- (1) Bill to amend the Hindu Undivided Family Act,
- (2) Bill to amend the Hindu Marriage Act,
- (3) Bill to amend the Hindu Parents and Sons Act,
- (4) The Pre-emption Bill.

The first three, the object of which is to make members of a Hindu family liable for contribution towards family expenses, if they have separate earnings, were referred to a select committee. The Pre-emption Bill seeks to codify the customary law in this respect prevalent in Gujarat. This was also referred to a select committee.

Work of the second session (c) The second session of the Legislative Council was held on the 2nd May 1935. The nominated and elected members gave notice of 48 interpellations and 59 resolutions. Of the resolutions, ten expressed the public gratitude to H. H. the Maharaja for the generous remissions and suspensions granted by him to relieve the distress caused by frost. The following Bills and reports were placed before the Council for discussion on behalf of the Government -

(i) *Bills*

- (1) The Agriculturists' Relief Bill,
- (2) Notification for restriction of caste dinners

(ii) *Reports.*

- (1) Report of the committee appointed to consider the discontinuance of 'bayavani' fund in execution proceedings

- (2) Report of the committee appointed to consider the question of prevention of disparity in marriages
- (3) Report of the committee appointed to consider three bills pertaining to Hindu law.

The Agriculturists' Relief Bill embodies provisions for giving relief to *bona fide* agriculturists in the situation caused by the world-wide depression in prices of agricultural produce. This was referred to a select committee. The draft notification restricting extravagant caste dinners was also referred to a select committee.

Of the reports, the first two which recommended respectively

- (1) abolition of the 'bajavani', fund, and
- (2) an amendment to the Majority and Guardian and Wards Act so as to empower district courts to prevent undesirable marriages of minors

were adopted. As regards the last report, the three Bills pertaining to Hindu Law were withdrawn, as they were considered to be inexpedient.

(b) THE NYAYAMANTRI OFFICE

(i) Personnel.

65. (a) The administrative work relating to legislation is entrusted to the Nyayamantri (Legal Remembrancer). He assists all departments in drafting rules pertaining to their work, and the judicial department in inspecting courts. Mr G. K. Dandekar held charge of the office of Nyayamantri during the year.

(b) Mr A. A. Kehunkar, exercising the powers of the Nyayamantri, attended to the work of the Huzur appeal branch, civil litigation and acquittal appeals.

(ii) Enactments passed.

66. Out of 44 Acts published by the Nyayamantri's office during the year, three were original enactments, two Acts of British India applied with modifications to the State by notification, and the remaining 39 amending Acts

(1) ORIGINAL ACTS

67. The following original Acts were passed during the year. —

Three original enactments

- (1) The Ports Act,
- (2) The Toll Act, and
- (3) The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act.

68. (a) There was no independent piece of legislation for regulating the ports of the State. The Ports Act was, therefore, enacted on the lines of the Indian Ports Act No. XV of 1908 with necessary modifications to suit local conditions

Ports Act

Toll Act

- (b) The Toll Rules framed in 1904 were revised and the Toll Act consolidating these rules was passed

(c) As there was no legislation regarding marriage and divorce among the Parsis the courts used to decide questions pertaining to this subject in accordance with prevailing custom. The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act was therefore passed on the lines of the Indian Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act No. XV of 1865 with necessary modifications in the procedure to suit local conditions.

Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act

(2) LEGISLATION APPLIED BY NOTIFICATION.

69. The Indian Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act No. XV of 1933 was applied to the State with necessary modifications

Indian Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act applied

70. For the imposition and collection of duty on mechanical lighters under the scheme proposed by the Government of India, the Indian Mechanical Lighters (Excise duty) Act No XXIII of 1934 and the rules thereunder were applied to the State with suitable modifications

Indian Mechanical Lighters (Excise duty) Act and Rules applied.

(3) AMENDING ACTS

71. Among the 39 amending Acts passed, the following deserve mention —

Amending Acts

- (a) The punishment for the offence of keeping a gambling house under the local Penal Code was imprisonment up to 3 months and fine up to Rs 500, but this was found inadequate for dealing with organised centres of gambling. Section 270 of the local Penal Code was, therefore, amended and the offence was made punishable with imprisonment up to two years and fine up to Rs. 1,000. Moreover, in order to enable the police to take prompt action, schedule I of the Criminal Procedure Code was amended making the offence cognizable.
- (b) The Hindu Adoption (Amendment) Act prescribes the actual giving and taking of the boy in adoption and a registered document signed by both the parties and attested by two witnesses as the only essentials for adoption, and makes the Datta-Homa unnecessary even for the three higher castes.
- (c) To prevent mal-administration of religious and charitable trusts and misappropriation of trust money, the Religious and Charitable Trusts (Amendment) Act was passed. It makes it obligatory on the part of trustees to supply detailed information about such trusts and also annual accounts to the Suba.
- (d) The Public Institutions (Amendment) Act lays down the responsibility of the Government to see that all public institutions, whether receiving a grant from the Government or not, are properly managed.

(iv) *Bills published.*

72. During the year the following Bills were published for eliciting public opinion —

Bills published for
eliciting public opinion

- (a) The Pre-emption Bill,
(b) The Civil Courts Act amendment Bill.

- (c) The Agriculturists' Relief Bill,
- (d) Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code for regulating the grant of remissions and suspensions to inferior holders by superior holders.

(iv) *Sets of rules enacted.*

73 During the year, the Nyayamantri's office published 34 sets of rules.

34 Sets of Rules
published

(v) *Notifications.*

74 Of the 31 Notifications issued by the Nyayamantri's office, the following are important :—

Important notifica
tions

- (1) Notification No. 14/34 dated 14-9-34 extended to the whole State the Hindu Purohit Act which was framed with a view to preparing qualified purohits who could properly perform Hindu religious rites and explain them to the people.
- (2) Notification No. 21/34 dated 20-11-1934 made the Income-tax Act applicable from the 1st August 1934 to the whole State including all the villages to which it was not applicable before.

(vi) *Miscellaneous.*

75. The work of publishing up to date texts of Acts and rules in force in the State was continued and 5 Acts and 2 rules were reprinted. Reprinting of laws. When the official year ended, 94 Acts, 138 Rules and 158 other publications were on sale at the State Press.

(c) **INFANT MARRIAGE PREVENTION ACT.**

76 The Nyayamantri exercises general supervision over the operation of the Infant Marriage Prevention Act which is one of the important pieces of social legislation in the State. By the amendment to this Act, which came into force on 1st August 1932, the marriageable age was raised to 14 for girls and 18 for boys. Marriages of persons below the prescribed age-limit are punishable with fine not exceeding rupees two hundred, and marriages of persons below 8 years of age are declared void and punishable with simple imprisonment not

Infant Marriage
Prevention Act and
supervision over its
working.

exceeding one month or fine not exceeding Rs. 500 or both. The courts are empowered to permit infant marriages in exceptional circumstances mentioned in section 8 (2) of the Act.

77. The following tables give statistics about the operation of the Act :—

Statistics about the operation of the Act.

I Applications for exemptions and offences against the Act.

Year.	Applications for exemption.		Offences against the Act.				Percentage of fines of more than Rs 10
	Number of applications.	Percentage of applications rejected.	Number of cases filed with arrears.	Number of cases disposed of	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of convictions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1934-35	27	7.4	3,436	3,164	6,625	77.6	34.4
1933-34	34	14.7	3,130	2,813	5,835	80.8	32.2

The percentage of cases in which fines of over Rs. 10 were imposed increased in the year. This indicates that the courts are beginning to inflict more deterrent punishments.

II. Percentage of persons granted exemption according to castes.

Year.	Brahmins.	Kshatriyas.	Barias.	Lubanas.	Artisans.	Koils.	Kunbis.	Mahomedans.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1934-35	24	4	..	..	12	..	12	..	48
1933-34	28.5	3.6	10.7	..	3.6	7.2	17.9	..	28.5

The figures show that more permissions were granted by the courts to persons belonging to the backward classes.

III Percentage of convictions according to caste

Year	Brahmins	Kshatriyas	Barias	Artisans	Kolis	Kumbis	Dheds and Bhangis	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1934-35	17.8	3.3	1.5	2.9	16.3	17.1	18.9	22.2
1933-34	18.4	3.3	1.3	2.2	16.3	15.9	18	24.6

IV Table of infant marriages allowed or penalised by courts and other marriages.

Year	Infant marriages		Other marriages	Total number of marriages	Percentage of infant marriages to the total number
	Allowed by courts	Penalised by courts			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1934-35	25	2,387	11,029	13,441	17.8
1933-34	28	2,507	10,181	12,716	19.7

It will be seen from the above table that though the total number of marriages has increased the percentage of infant marriages has decreased this shows that the Act is educating public opinion.

78 Out of the total number of marriages contracted during the year, 142 were void, as they were of infants under 8 years of age, as against 132 such marriages during the previous year. The discretion of inflicting simple punishment was exercised by the courts in the case of 173 persons, as against 171 persons during the previous year.

79 Fines imposed for offences against the Act came to Rs. 70,418, as against Rs 60,685 during the previous year

Amounts of fines imposed

80 Sanction to prosecute guardians of minors, whose marriages were performed outside the Baroda State was granted in 40 cases

Marriages outside the State

B Justice.

EXTRAORDINARY APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

81 The Varisht Court is the highest tribunal in the State in judicial matters, but provision has been made for the admission of appeals and applications to the Huzur Nyaya Sabha against its decisions, subject to certain conditions

Huzur Nyaya Sabha and its work

82. The Huzur Nyaya Sabha, which advises His Highness in the exercise of his appellate and revisional jurisdiction, is composed of—

Composition of Huzur Nyaya Sabha

- (1) the Huzur Kamdar, or the Nyayamantri when the duties of the Huzur Kamdar in this behalf are entrusted to him,
- (2) a judge of the Varisht Court not connected with the case under consideration, and
- (3) one of the Naib Dewans, or any of the persons nominated by the Huzur for this purpose

83 Under Huzur orders, Mr A. A. Kehunkar, a retired judge of the Varisht Court, worked as one of the members of the Nyaya Sabha. During the year, Mr. V D Satghare and Mr D K Naik, retired judges of the Varisht Court, were invited to sit on the Nyaya Sabha as members in cases where the Nyayamantri was a party to the decision of the Varisht Court.

Nominated members

84 The Huzur Nyaya Sabha holds its sessions four times in a year and a session continues until the cases on band are disposed of

Sessions

Special sessions are also held whenever necessary.

85. The following table shows the work done by the Huzur Nyaya Sabha for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 —

Serial number	Nature of work	Arrears of the preceding year		New file		Disposal		Pending at the end of the year	
		1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Civil appeals	51	37	24	36	26	22	49	51
2	Civil extraordinary applications	21	11	13	13	18	3	16	21
3	Review applications			1				1	
4	Criminal appeals.	3	1	11	10	12	8	2	3
5	Criminal extraordinary applications	.	1	4	3	4	4		
	Total	75	50	53	62	60	37	68	75

86. The arrears of civil appeals, extraordinary applications and review applications pending at the end of the year amounted to 66, as compared with 72 of the last year

THE KHATANIHAYA SADAR ADALAT

87 The Khatanihaya Sadar Adalat is the highest departmental tribunal for disposing of appeals and revisional applications against the decisions of the heads of departments etc.

88 The Adalat disposes of cases in its own jurisdiction when appeals and revisional applications are to be disallowed or cases are to be remanded to the departments, but it submits the cases which it proposes to allow to the Huzur for final orders, with its recommendations. The permission of the Dewan has to be obtained for admitting revision applications.

89. During the year, Mr. A. A. Kehumkar, and Col K. N. Savant, a retired military officer, worked as additional members of the Bench. Col K. N. Savant died on the 8th December 1934. Major T. A. Chavan, a retired military officer, was appointed in his place on the 25th December 1934. Mr. G. K. Dandekar sat on the Bench as Nyayamantri during the whole year.

90. The following table shows the work done by the Bench during the previous year and the year under review —

Year	Arrears	New appeals	Total	Disposal	Arrears at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1933-34	96	128	224	172	52
1934-35	52	195	247	188	59

91. During the year 53 appeals were submitted to the Huzur with the opinion of the Bench. This, together with 12 appeals of the preceding year remaining undisposed of, brought the total to 65. Of these, 52 were disposed of by the Huzur. The balance of cases undisposed of was 13. The recommendations of the Adalat were accepted fully in 22 cases and partly in 14 cases.

THE JUDICIARY

92. The Varisht Court is the highest court of appeal in the State in all judicial matters; it has no original jurisdiction.

93. The following table shows the personnel of the Varisht Court in the year —

Designation and period of work	Name
1	2
Chief Justice 1-8-1934 to 31-7-1935	Mr. Vishnu Krishnarao Dhurandhar B.A., LL.B., Advocate

Designation and period of work	Name
1	2
Second Judge	
1-8-1934 to 20-10-1934	Mr Motilal Chhotalal Desai, B A LL B
21-10-1934 to 31-7-1935	Mr Vaman Narayan Patkar B A LL B
Thrd Judge	
1-8-1934 to 18-10-1934	Mr Vitthal Dadaji Satghare, B A , LL B
19-10-1934 to 20-10-1934	Mr Vaman Narayan Patkar, B A , LL B
21-10-1934 to 31-7-1935	Mr Sakharam Amrit Sudhalkar B A , LL B
Additional Judge	
1-8-1934 to 18-10-1934	Mr Vaman Narayan Patkar, B A LL B.
20-6-1935 to 31-7-1935	Mr Vitthal Dadaji Satghare B A LL B

Mr V D Satghare, who retired on the 18th October 1934, was re-employed and appointed as an additional judge of the Varisht Court under Huzur Order No 82/9 dated 9-5-1935. His main duty is to dispose of small causes suits between Rs 500 to 1,000 in the Baroda city and some of the talukas. He has also to assist the Varisht Court and the Huzur Nyaya Sabha.

94 Mr Motilal C Desai attended to the administrative work till his retirement on the 20th October 1934 when Mr Patkar took it up.

95 Besides the Huzur Nyaya Sabha, other courts for the administration of civil and criminal justice including the Varisht Court were as follows —

Varisht Court	1
District Judges' Courts	5
Okhamandal Sessions Court	1
Small Cause Courts	24
Subordinate Judges' Courts	24
District Magistrates' Courts	5
Revenue officers as ex-officio magistrates and bandobasti magistrates	89
Ordinary Magistrates' Courts (doing judicial work)	24
Revenue magistrates exercising 2nd and 3rd class magisterial powers (judicial)	18
Private persons invested with magisterial powers (judicial)	5
Village Munsiffs' Courts	4
Revenue officers invested with civil powers	5
Total	205

96 The following table shows the courts and offices inspected and the officers who inspected them —

Inspecting officer	District Judges Courts	Munsiffs Courts	District Magistrates Courts	Mahal Fouzdari Nyayadhisht Courts	Sub divisional Magistrates Courts	Fouzdari offices	Jails	Village Munsiffs offices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
The Chief Justice	1	2	1	2	1	2		
The Administrative Judge	1	4	1	4	2	2	2	1
The Nvayamantri	1	4	1	4				

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

97. The total receipts of the civil and criminal courts (from stamps, court-fees, fines and other items) and the expenditure during the year are shown below —

Year.	Income	Expenditure
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
1934-35 . . .	6,82,192	7,19,020
1933-34 . . .	7,12,706	7,30,011

The decrease in income was due to a fall in the file of civil suits and the decrease in expenditure mainly due to reduction in temporary establishments and travelling allowance to witnesses in criminal cases.

CIVIL WORK IN GENERAL

98. The following table shows the civil work done in the Varisht Court and all the subordinate courts during the year as compared with that in the previous year :—

Year.	File with arrears.	Disposal.	Number of pending cases	Number of suits and appeals pending for more than one year.	
				Ordinary suits.	Regular appeals
1	2	3	4	5	6
1934-35 . . .	44,402	34,235	10,167	615	146
1933-34 . . .	49,952	38,858	11,084	730	203

The figures in columns 5 and 6 show that there was an appreciable reduction in the number of old pending cases.

VARISHT COURT

Civil work

99. The following table shows the condition of civil work in the Varisht Court :—

Condition of civil work in the Varisht Court

Year.	Arrears	File	Total	Disposal	Pending at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
FIRST APPEALS					
1934-35	115	142	257	137	120
1933-34	110	124	234	119	115
SECOND APPEALS					
1934-35	333	386	719	415	304
1933-34	333	352	685	352	333
MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS					
1934-35	18	25	43	29	14
1933-34	19	35	54	36	18
MISCELLANEOUS WORK					
1934-35	153	774	927	750	177
1933-34	202	719	921	768	153

39 appeals were pending for more than one year at the close of the year as against 81 in the last year. Of these, 8 were first appeals and 31 were second appeals. There was a substantial decrease in the number of appeals pending for more than one year

DISTRICT COURTS

Civil work

100 The following table shows the state of civil work in the five district courts —

Condition of civil work in the district courts

Year	Arrears	File	Total	Disposal	Pending at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
REGULAR APPEALS					
1934-35	755	1 044	1 799	1 121	678
1933-34	839	1 090	1 929	1 174	755
MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS					
1934-35	41	138	179	130	49
1933-34	44	132	176	135	41
ORDINARY CIVIL SUITS					
1934-35	148	116	264	131	133
1933-34	160	101	261	113	148
MISCELLANEOUS CASES					
1934-35	410	569	979	636	343
1933-34	619	608	1 227	817	410
EXECUTION WORK					
1934-35	182	96	278	89	189
1933-34	219	119	338	156	182

(1) The figures show a slight decrease in regular appeals

more than two years old were disposed of and that there were only three judges working in the Varisht Court for eight months of the year.

VILLAGE MUNSIFFS.

103. At the beginning of the year there were 4 village munsiffs' courts, namely at Padra. Work done by the village munsiffs Varav, Lumbodra and Balva The following table shows the work done by these courts:—

Year.	File with arrears	Disposal.	Arrears	Average duration in days
1	2	3	4	5
1934-35	293	288	5	33
1933-34	380	365	15	46

CONCILIATORS.

104. Two conciliators worked during the year, one at Changa in the Petlad taluka and the other at Mota Ankadia in the Amreli taluka. Work turned out by conciliators The work done by them is shown in the following table —

District.	1934-35.			1933-34		
	File with arrears	Disposal	Arrears	File with arrears.	Disposal.	Arrears
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Padra	132	99	33	302	300	2
..	11	11	0	19	19	0
.	143	110	33	321	319	2

CRIMINAL WORK

105 The following table gives the file and disposal of criminal cases of all sorts —

Condition of criminal work

Year	File with arrears	Disposal	Arrears at the end of the year
1	2	3	4
1934-35	32,456	29,064	3 392
1933-34	32 473	29,037	3 436

VARISHT COURT

Criminal work

106 The following table shows the file and disposal of criminal work in the Varisht Court —

Condition of criminal work in the Varisht Court

Year	Arrears	File	Total	Disposal	Pending at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
FIRST APPEALS					
1934-35	3	56	59	55	4
1933-34	4	75	79	76	3
SECOND APPEALS					
1934-35	11	45	56	54	2
1933-34	5	54	59	48	11
ACQUITTAL APPEALS					
1934-35	33	141	174	153	21
1933-34	17	155	172	139	33
REFERRED CASES					
1934-35	2	22	24	19	5
1933-34	8	22	30	28	2

Year.	Arrears.	File.	Total.	Disposal.	Pending at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS (1st & 2nd)					
1934-35	2	5	7	7	0
1933-34	2	22	24	22	2
REVISION CASES					
1934-35	26	225	251	237	14
1933-34	8	204	212	186	26
MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS.					
1934-35	5	111	116	111	5
1933-34	6	123	129	124	5

DISTRICT COURTS.

Criminal work

107. The table given below shows the file and disposal of criminal work in the district courts:—

Condition of criminal work in district courts.

Year.	Arrears.	File.	Total.	Disposal	Pending at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
APPEALS					
1934-35	34	368	402	355	47
1933-34	37	372	409	375	34
MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.					
1934-35	3	39	42	41	1
1933-34	5	45	50	47	3
SESSIONS CASES					
1934-35	16	185	201	190	11
1933-34	14	222	236	220	16
MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS.					
1934-35	20	377	397	374	23
1933-34	10	397	407	387	20

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Criminal work.

108. The table given below shows the condition of criminal work in the magistrates' courts :—

Condition of criminal work in the magistrates' courts.

Year.	Arrears.	File.	Total.	Disposal.	Pending at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
ORIGINAL CRIMINAL CASES.					
1934-35 ...	2,895	22,861	25,756	22,883	2,873
1933-34 ..	3,207	22,711	25,918	23,023	2,895
MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS.					
1934-35 ...	386	4,583	4,969	4,583	386
1933-34 ...	353	4,395	4,748	4,362	386

109. The following table shows the number of cases involving serious offences:—

Year.	Murder.	Culpable homicide.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House breaking.	Forgery.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1934-35	60	33	228	8	50	121	150	33
1933-34	56	30	211	13	69	167	146	23

There was a slight increase in the number of offences against person, while there was an appreciable decrease in the number of offences against property. 19 cases of murder were registered in the Baroda district, 30 in the Mehsana

district, 3 in the Navsari district, and 8 in the Amreli district. The number of cases of dacoity registered in the four districts was 20, 22, 1 and 7 respectively.

110. The proportion of conviction to acquittals or discharges is shown in the following table:—

Proportion of conviction to acquittal.

Year.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3
1934-35	69 1	30.9
1933-34	71 6	28 4

Acquittals or discharges following compromise or withdrawal of complaints or those due to complaints having been struck off for other reasons are excluded in calculating the percentage.

111. The average duration of criminal cases in the courts

Average duration of criminal work. is shown below :—

Nature of work.	Average duration in	
	1934-35	1933-34.
1	2	3
VARISHT COURT.		
First appeals	59 days.	46 days.
Second appeals... ..	35 "	44 "
Acquittal appeals .	76 "	75 "
SESSIONS COURTS		
Sessions cases	29 "	32 "
Criminal appeals	52 "	52 "
MAGISTRATES' COURTS.		
Criminal cases	42 "	41 "

INAMDARS.

112 Four persons—the Thakore of Lalna Mandwa (taluka Dehegam), the Thakore of Limbodra (taluka Kalol), the Inamdar of Ena (taluka Palsana) and the Thakore of Aglod (taluka Vijapur) have been invested with magisterial powers. Their jurisdiction is confined to their villages. The Thakore of Lalna Mandwa exercises second class powers, while the rest are invested with third class powers.

113. The work done by these magistrates is given in the following table :—

Work done by these magistrates.

Year.	Arrears.	File.	Total.	Disposal.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1934-35 ...	3	36	39	36	3
1933-34 ..	1	18	19	16	3

THE WORKING OF SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

114. The following constitute the important pieces of social legislation in the State :—

Legislation on social and economic matters.

- (1) The Infant Marriage Prevention Act.
- (2) The Hindu Divorce Act.
- (3) Workmen's Compensation Act.
- (4) The Maternity Benefit Act.
- (5) The Mahomedan Wakf Act.
- (6) The Sanyas Diksha Restraint Act.
- (7) The Caste Tyranny Removal Act.
- (8) The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act.

115. The first of these has been in force since 1904. The last came into operation in July 1935.

The year in which they were passed.

116 Including the arrears, 3,436 offences were registered under the Infant Marriage Prevention Act against 3,130 in the last year

Offences under the Infant Marriage Prevention Act

117 Under the Hindu Divorce Act (XXII of 1931) which enables high caste Hindus to obtain divorce in the circumstances mentioned in the Act, 53 suits were registered

Suits under the Hindu Divorce Act

They are classified below —

Number of suits	Nature of suits
1	2
45	For divorce
6	For restitution of conjugal rights
2	For having the marriage declared as void

The grounds on which relief was sought in the above cases are classified below —

Relief sought	Number of cases	Grounds
1	2	3
Divorce	41	Cruelty
	1	Wife's refusal to live with her husband
	2	Husband's refusal to allow his wife to live with him
	1	Adultery of wife
	1	Impotence of husband
	46	
Restitution of conjugal rights	6	Refusal of wife to live with her husband
Declaration that the marriage is void or judicial separation	1	Leprosy of husband
	Total 53	

Advantage of the Act was taken by all communities among the Hindus, but in only four of the cases the parties

belonged to castes in which there is no custom of divorce. In one of them, a Brahmin husband sought divorce on the grounds of misbehaviour and cruelty of his wife, divorce was decreed as a result of compromise between the parties. In two suits, Brahmin ladies sought divorce on the ground of cruelty, one of them was dismissed for want of jurisdiction and in the other, divorce was decreed ex parte. The remaining one, in which a husband sued for restitution of conjugal rights, was disposed of by consent.

118 The Caste Tyranny Removal Act empowers courts to punish caste leaders who excommunicate persons for contracting marriages out of a restricted group called 'gol', for travelling abroad, for refusing to give caste dinners or for breaking off betrothals. There were 17 complaints under the Act including pending ones from last year, of which 13 were disposed of during the year. Three were for alleged excommunication on account of contracting marriage out of a 'gol', three for not giving caste dinners, two for breach of contract of marriage, and one was a prosecution by a person who complained that he had not been invited to a caste dinner. In these 9 cases the complainants could not prove the fact of excommunication. Two complaints by Mahomedans were dismissed as the Act is not applicable to that community. The remaining two cases related to actions which are not covered by the Act. There were thus no convictions under the Act during the year.

119 The following table gives details regarding suits between husband and wife, and disputes affecting other relationships of the joint family —

Nature of suits	1934-35	1933-34
1	2	3
Suits between husband and wife	48	29
Suits between father and son	1	
Suits relating to disruption of joint family	56	50

120 The following statement gives information about offences relating to marriage, maintenance etc —
 Information about social offences

Nature of offences	1934-35	1933-34
1	2	3
Relating to marriage	208	268
Kidnapping of minors	12	10
Abduction of women	19	12
Claims for maintenance	67	99
Claims for possession of wife	276	261

C The Army

121 During the year, General N G Shinde was in command of the State troops exercising powers of the Senapati. Col B V Gaekwad was in command of the infantry brigade and Col M M Hakim of the cavalry and artillery brigade.

122. The following table shows the strength of the State troops (regulars) —

Regular troops

Description of force	Fixed strength			Actual strength			Remarks
	Effectives	Non-effectives	Total	Effectives	Non-effectives	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ARTILLERY							
L F Battery	93	67	160	75	54	129	
Total	93	67	160	75	54	129	
CAVALRY							
1st Cavalry	455	24	479	426	49	475	
2nd Lancers	455	24	479	430	49	479	
3rd Cavalry	455	24	479				
The Guards	135	10	145	144	20	164	Amalgamated with the rest
Total	1 500	82	1 582	1,000	118	1,118	

Description of force	Fixed strength.			Actual strength.			Remarks.
	Effectives.	Non-effectives.	Total.	Effectives.	Non-effectives.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INFANTRY							
1st Infantry ..	698	29	727	706	35	741	
2nd Infantry	698	49	747	704	35	739	
3rd Infantry	698	29	727	704	31	735	
4th Infantry	516	27	543	.			
Okha Battalion	461	14	475	168	8	176	Amalgamated with the rest. The strength having been reduced, the battalion is now called the Okha company
Total .	3,071	148	3,219	2,282	109	2,391	
Band ..	111	6	117	60	7	67	
General and staff officers.	6	2	8	4		4	
Grand total	4,781	305	5,086	3,421	288	3,709	

123. The following table shows the total fixed strength of the irregular force during the year:—

Strength of the irregular force.

Horse.

Shilledar.	Shibandi.	Paganhay.	Khalsa	Total
1	2	3	4	5
908	333	182	577	2,000

Foot.

Shibandi.	Khalsa.	Total.
1	2	3
1,139	667	1,806

124 The following table shows the cost of maintaining the regular force during the year —

Cost of maintenance
of regular force

Force	Year	
	1934-35 Rs	1933-34 Rs
1	2	3
Artillery	71 666	61 779
Cavalry	7 19 535	6 89 951
Infantry	7 28 328	7 66 115
Band	36 928	36 805
General and his staff and the Senapathi office	52 442	50 592
Medical establishment	18 126	18 163
Veterinary establishment	8,203	8 582
Total	16 35 228	16 31 994

125. The increase was mainly due to more expenditure on account of pay and purchase of swords during the year

Reasons for increase
in the cost of maintain-
ing regular force

126 The annual average cost of each effective in the artillery was Rs. 556, in the cavalry Rs 644 in the infantry Rs 305 and in the band Rs 551. The average cost of an effective in the force taken together was Rs 514 or about Rs 43 a month

127 The expenditure on account of the irregular force came to Rs 1,48,003 against Rs 1,59,518 last year. The decrease was due to a fall in shilledari nemnooks.

128 The total cost of the army came to Rs 20,67,830 including the contingent commutation payment

Total cost of the
army

129 The following table shows the effectives in the regular army classified according to religion —

Classification by religion

Force	Hindus	Mahomedans	Christians	Total	Average height	Average chest measurement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Artillery	42	33		75	5-6½	34 2
Cavalry	763	237		1 000	5'-7	33
Infantry	1 842	440		2 282	5-5	32½"
Band	32	24	4	60	5'-4'	
Total	2,679	734	4	3,417	5'-5½"	33 2'

130. The following were the notable changes in the department during the year —

Notable changes

- (1) One platoon of 41 men of the Dhari regiment was attached to the Okha company
- (2) Examinations were introduced for men of the band karkhana for promotion to the higher posts viz nauk havaldar and band major Rules were framed for the conduct of these examinations
- (3) A bagpipe band was introduced in the first infantry regiment

131 The question of the supply of 303 S L rifles to the 'C' class troops is under consideration by the British Government

Supply of 303 S L rifles

132 The question about the re-organisation of 2 infantry regiments as 'B' class troops is pending the appointment of a special officer

Re-organisation of two infantry regiments

133 The discipline and efficiency of the troops were maintained and improvement was effected in the practical training of the troops

Discipline and efficiency maintained

D. The police.

134 Rao Bahadur Bajrao Appasaheb Ghatge was
 Personnel Commissioner of Police throughout the
 year, except during his absence on leave
 from the 16th May 1935 to the 30th June 1935, when
 Mr. N. S. Shinde officiated.

135. The police force consists of two distinct bodies—the
 Constitution. stipendiary and the village police. The
 former is under the control of the Police
 department and the latter under the Revenue department,
 although it is responsible to the Police department so far as its
 police duties are concerned. The regular stipendiary police
 force is organised into different grades beginning from constables
 who at present commence with a monthly salary of Rs. 18
 with a local allowance varying according to districts. A literacy
 allowance of Re. 1 a month is also given to constables of the
 last grade with a view to promoting literacy amongst them.

136. The administrative unit of the police organisation is
 Gradation of officers. the "police station" which is under a
 fouzdar, whose pay ranges from Rs 50
 to Rs. 150 a month, exclusive of allowances. Under a police
 station there are out-posts whose number varies according to
 local conditions. An out-post is in charge of a naib fouzdar.
 Police chowkies under jamadars and havaldars are also main-
 tained at places where they are necessary. They are supervis-
 ed by naib fouzders of the out-posts and also by the fouzders
 concerned. Groups of villages are assigned to each chowky
 and out-post and the police officers stationed there are held
 responsible for police work as well as for the maintenance of
 law and order in the villages under them. A sar fouzdar whose
 pay ranges from Rs. 160 to Rs. 250 a month has charge of a
 circle comprising several police stations. A district is in charge
 of a police naib suba who has one or more gazetted assistants.

137. Two-thirds of the stipendiary police force are armed,
 Armed police. and to them are assigned the duties of
 guarding jails and treasuries, the escort-
 ing of prisoners and treasure etc. There is also a special
 armed reserve force in each district maintained for meeting
 emergencies such as riots, breaches of the peace etc

138. There is also a division of mounted police in each
 Mounted police. district whose duties are generally to
 patrol the boundaries and guard dan-
 gerous points in the districts, to pursue dacoits and to form an
 escort during His Highness' tours etc.

139 A self-contained division of police called "the Baroda city traffic police" deals with the registration of motors and other vehicles in the city and also all problems of traffic control. This division is under a fouzdar who works under the instructions of the Baroda city assistant police naib suba

140 A special force works under the police naib suba of the district for police work on the State railways in the Baroda and Mehsana districts. The Railway department looks after the work connected with the "watch and ward" duties

141 For the prevention and detection of crime on the sea in the Kodinar and Okhamandal talukas, a small force known as the 'water police' is kept. The force at Kodinar is under the Kodinar fouzdar and that in Okhamandal under the Beyt fouzdar. The special duties of the water police are prevention of smuggling, protection of property in steamers and *machhwas* on water within State limits, patrolling of coast lines, rendering help on the occasion of shipwrecks and disposal of unclaimed property

142 The criminal investigation department which includes the finger print bureau is a special organisation for collecting secret intelligence and detecting crime. It is in charge of the chief detective officer who works under the direct control of the Commissioner of Police

143 The following table shows the sanctioned strength of the police force together with the number of authorised vacancies, excluding the non-effectives but including the criminal investigation department and the finger print bureau :—

Class	Officers	Men	Total
1	2	3	4
Foot police	1,035	3,879	4,914
Mounted police	8	219	227
Total	1,043	4,098	5,141

144. The following table shows the details of the sanctioned strength of the force, excluding non-effectives, as it stood at the end of the year. The actual strength according to rank and districts was as follows :—

Rank.	Actual strength.									Total
	C. I. D.	Finger print bureau	Baroda city.	Baroda district.	Mehsana district	Navsari district.	Amreli district.	Total.	Authorised vacan cies.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
OFFICERS.										
Police-naib suba.	..	.		1	1	1	1	4	..	4
Assistant police suba.	1.		1	1	1	...	.	4	1	5
Sar fouzdar.	1	...		3	3	2	2	11	.	11
Fouzdar.	6	1	5	15	21	9	7	64	7	71
Naib fouzdar.	3	4	14	42	46	32	22	163	5	168
Jamadar.	1	.	17	7	38	13	17	93	..	93
Havaldar.	2	.	139	80	217	100	67	605	78	683
Dafedar (of mounted police)	...	..	2	..	1	1	1	5	3	8
Total of officers.	14	5	178	149	328	158	117	949	94	1,043
MEN.										
Sepoys.	7	...	854	503	1,111	457	387	3,319	560	3,879
Cycle swars.	..	..	8	.	..	2	.	10	..	219
Swars (mounted police)	.	.	41	.	28	14	22	105	104	
Total of men.	7	...	903	503	1,139	473	409	3,434	664	4,098
Grand total.	21	5	1,081	652	1,467	631	526	4,383	758	5,141

To ensure effective control over criminal tribes and better bandobast in the border area, chowkies at Vayad. Vamarya and Kunghar in the Patan taluka were converted into thanas under naib fouzdars; the strength of the Sanyad, Der, Sunsar and Chhabalia chokies was increased and a new chowky at Hilol was opened.

145. The following table shows the railway and water police establishment :—

District	Fouzdars	Naib fouzdars	Jamadars	Havaldars	Sepoys	Clerks.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAILWAY POLICE.							
Baroda.	1	4	.	3	52	1	61
Mehsana	1	1		25	79	1	107
Total.	2	5		28	131	2	168
WATER POLICE.							
Okhamandal		1		2	5		8
Kodmar.				1	5		6
Total.	...	1	.	3	10		14

One motor launch and one country boat are placed at the disposal of the water police in Okhamandal.

146. The following table shows the distribution of the sanctioned strength of districts (excluding non-effectives, the criminal investigation department and the finger print bureau) according to the nature of duties :—

District.	Sanctioned strength	Jail and treasury guards.	Palace, office and other guards	Tamats	Writer orderlies and men on head-quarter duties	Reserve	Engaged in prevention and detection of crimes	Vacancies.	Actual force.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Baroda ...	1,733	130	289	86	174	173	845	36	1,697
Mehsana ...	1,467	128	34	70	73	165	977	20	1,447
Navsari	631	77	23	40	38	76	374	3	628
Amreli	526	4	52	42	41	98	269	20	506
Total	4,357	339	398	238	326	512	2,465	79	4,278

147 The following table shows the actual force consisting of 4,278 persons divided according to religion —

Police as divided according to religion

Year	Hindus	Mahomedans	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1934-35	2,687	1,572	19	4,278
1933-34	2,637	1,622	12	4 271

The percentage of Hindus and Mahomedans to the total number of their population in the State according to the census of 1931 comes to 0.119 and 0.86.

148 The proportion of the actual number of police to area and population varies in different districts, depending on the nature of the country, the character of the population and the extent of intermingling of different foreign jurisdictions. The city of Baroda has a special character in regard to the distribution of the police, as a large number of men are required for palace and guard duties. The following table shows the position in this respect. —

District	Area in square miles	Population per census of 1931	Proportion of one policeman	
			to number of square miles	to number of inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda city	11	1,12,860	01	108
Baroda	1,922	7,11,481	2 95	1,091
Mehsana	3,068	10,10,007	2 12	698
Navsari	1,811	4,04,377	2 88	644
Amreli	1,352	2,04,282	2 67	403
Total	8,164	24,43,007	1 91	571

149 The percentage of men able to read and write was 75.64 as against 75.11 in the preceding year. Literate persons are now easily available for service in the police force owing to spread of education. The percentage of literacy in the force has increased from 61.75 to 75.64 during the last five years.

150 Athletic sports were held in the Mehsana district and prizes awarded to successful competitors. In Baroda, cricket, hockey, and other games were played.

151 The second session of the police training school commenced at the beginning of the year. Mr K B Nimbalkar was the rector of the school throughout the year. During this session 50 students were admitted to the school as against 30 in the last session. These included three students sent by the Rajpipla State and one by the Dewas (Junior) State.

During the year, lectures by gentlemen not belonging to the staff were arranged, and Mr C N Patel, the city magistrate and Mr R R Pawar, the district magistrate, were invited to address the students.

152 The following table shows the number of officers and men who passed the departmental examinations during the year —

Examination	Number					
	Passed fully	Passed in part I (Papers)	Passed in part II (Drill, riding etc)	Passed in part III (Typing)	Passed in part IV (Hindi)	Passed in proof reading
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sar fouzdar's examination		1		1	7	
Fouzdar's examination	3	6	9	1	10	
Naib fouzdar's examination		22	18		29	
Clerk's examination		3			19	6
Total	3	32	27	2	65	6

153 The percentage of the total number of punishments to the actual force was 11.36 as against 12.45 in the preceding year

Punishments and rewards

96 members were given rewards as against 67 in the preceding year, and special promotions were given in 11 cases as against 4 last year

154. The police bank at Baroda had 657 loan accounts at the commencement of the year 669 fresh accounts were opened during the year. Of the total number of 1,326 accounts, 651 accounts were closed as the loans were repaid, and 675 accounts remained on the register at the close of the year

The rate of interest has been reduced from $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 5 per cent

CRIMES

155 The total number of cognizable offences reported to the police was 3,393 excluding 4 cases taken up from the dormant file. The following table shows the fluctuations in the crimes reported to the police in the last five years, excluding cases taken up from the dormant file —

Fluctuation in the number of crimes

Year	Baroda city	Baroda district	Mehsana district	Navsari district	Amreli district	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1930-31	242	901	1,570	338	286	3,337
1931-32	274	882	1,671	315	278	3,420
1932-33	282	985	1,530	255	275	3,327
1933-34	266	817	1,675	245	285	3,288
1934-35	344	902	1,724	223	200	3,393

The following comparative statement gives particulars of all crimes reported to the police as well as to the magistrates, district by district, under all classes for the last two years —

Number	Offence	Haroda city			Baroda district			Mehsana district			Navsari district			Amreli district			Total									
		Police		Magis- trate	Police		Magis- trate	Police		Magis- trate	Police		Magis- trate	Police		Magis- trate	Police	Magis- trate								
		1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
CLASS I—OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON																										
1	Murder	3	2			23	18		1	22	22				5			3	4			51	51		1	
2	Attempt at murder					1	4	3	2	7	10	2	4	2				1	1			11	15	5	6	
3	Culpable homicide		1			9	5			13	12		1	4	3			3	6			29	27		1	
4	Grievous hurt	11	11	1		75	60	13	9	74	76	34	28	10	11	1		18	11		6	188	169	49	43	
5	Rape		2			3	5	2		1	2			2	3			1				7	12	2		
6	Kidnapping and abduction	3	2	3		8	14	6	1	11	5	9	9	1	1	1			2	2		1	23	24	21	11
7	Drugging					1																				
8	Causing death or grievous hurt by rash act	4	2			1	5			7	2				6			2	1			1	2			
9	Miscellaneous	34	40		1	98	98	44	32	116	70	90	80	36	36	32	26	25	29	23	19	319	273	189	158	
	Total	55	60	4	1	219	209	68	45	251	201	135	122	55	65	34	26	63	54	23	26	643	589	266	220	

Number	Offence	Baroda city				Baroda district				Mehsana district				Navsari district				Amreli district				Total				
		Police		Magis- trate		Police		Magis- trate		Police		Magis- trate		Police		Magis- trate		Police		Magis- trate		Police		Magis- trate		
		1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1934-35	1933-34	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
10	CLASS II OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY Dacoity or prepara- tion					5	2			8	6	1	2	1	2			1					13	10	1	2
11	Robbery	1	1			10	11	6	11	35	29	21	12					3	6			49	50	27	23	
12	Theft with house breaking	92	35			143	107	8		266	269	4	2	35	19			44	50			530	540	12	2	
13	Theft { cattle thefts other thefts	1	1	1		13	16	3	6	36	44	4	3	3	1			7	10			60	72	8	9	
		69	62	7		132	137	95	70	249	210	94	108	43	37	18	13	24	41	5	8	517	487	219	199	
14	Associating, with a gang of criminals																									
15	Receiving stolen pro- perty	1				5	6			3	4											9	10			
16	Criminal breach of trust	15	24	17	8	18	7	12	15	10	49	35	32	12	5	1	2	9	19	6	11	64	104	74	68	

	7	8	12	5	7	6	31	17	9	8	20	45	2	4	2	1	2	2	5	3	27	28	70	71
17 Cl eating																								
18 House - lurt in, or trespass	8	8			30	31	31	42	42	43	10	9	11	8	3		8	3			59	93	44	51
19 Miscellaneous	18	8	2	2	80	49	42	30	146	149	457	394	20	29	68	66	11	17	75	57	275	252	641	549
Total	212	147	39	15	443	435	228	191	804	811	646	607	127	105	95	82	109	148	91	79	1695	1646	1099	974
CLASS III-MISCELLANEOUS																								
20 Offences against public tranquility		1			7	8	6	5	25	36	28	15	5	4	5	6	2				39	49	39	25
21 Harbour offences		1																				1		
22 Pretending to be a Government servant									1	1										1				
23 Offences against coinage																								
24 Offences against currency notes																								
25 Offences against justice	2				2	3	2	3	4	5		3	1	1				1			9	10	2	6
26 Offences against marriage																								
27 Other offences not specified above	75	57			231	162	4	6	639	621	117	20	35	70	7	1	26	82		11006	992	128	28	
Total	77	59			240	173	12	14	669	663	145	38	41	75	12	7	28	83		11055	1053	169	60	
Grand total	344	266	43	16	902	817	308	250	1724	1675	926	767	223	245	141	115	200	285	116	105	3303	3288	1534	1254

The following table shows the increase or decrease, district by district, under each of the main classes of crimes —

District	1934-35	1933-34	Increase	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5
CLASS I OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON				
Baroda city	55	60		5
Baroda	219	209	10	
Mehsana	251	201	50	
Navsari	55	65		10
Amreli	63	54	9	
Total	643	589	69	15
CLASS II OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY				
Baroda city	212	147	65	
Baroda	443	435	8	
Mehsana	804	811		7
Navsari	127	105	22	
Amreli	109	148		39
Total	1 695	1 646	95	46
CLASS III MISCELLANEOUS				
Baroda city	77	59	18	
Baroda	240	173	67	
Mehsana	669	663	6	
Navsari	41	75		34
Amreli	28	83		55
Total	1 055	1 053	91	89
Grand total	3 393	3 288	105	

The percentage of crimes under classes I, II and III to the total number of crimes was 18.95, 49.96 and 31.09 respectively as against 17.91, 50.06 and 32.03 in the preceding year.

There was an increase of 54 cases under class I, for which the Baroda, Mehsana and Amreli districts were responsible.

Offences under class II (against property) also increased by 49 cases, the increase being appreciable in the Baroda city and Navsari district.

There was an increase of 2 cases under offences in class III (miscellaneous). Baroda city and the Baroda district showed a considerable increase, while Navsari and Amreli showed a good fall. This class comprised mostly of 'hajri' cases.

The following table shows the increase & decrease under certain principal heads of crimes in each district:—

Offences	Baroda city		Baroda district		Mehsana district		Navsari district		Amreli district		Total	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Murder	1		5					5		1		
Dacoity			3		2			1	1		5	
Robbery				4	6					3		1
Burglary	57			24		3	16			6	40	
Theft (cattle)				3		8	2			3		12
Theft (others)	7			5	39		6			17	30	
Riots		1		1		11	1		2			10

There was a total increase of 52 cases especially under the heads of dacoity, burglary and theft (others), and a noticeable decrease in cattle thefts and riots.

Cases of burglaries increased in Baroda city and Navsari district, while they went down appreciably in the Baroda district. An increase in theft (others) was recorded in Baroda city, and the Navsari and Mehsana districts, while a good fall appeared in the Amreli and Baroda districts.

The increase in the number of burglaries and thefts was due to failure of crops on account of frost.

156. Besides 3,393 cases reported to the police during the year, 4 cases were taken up from the dormant file and 847 cases were pending with the police at the commencement of the year. Thus the total number of cases for disposal with the police was 4,244. These cases were dealt with as follows :—

Time-barred	...	...	3
Found to be false	...	...	212
Placed on the dormant file	...	...	526
Compounded before trial	...	...	13
Undetected	...	...	142
Placed before the courts	...	...	2,223
Pending with the police at the end of the year.			1,125
Total			4,244

The figures of undetected cases during the last five years are given below, —

1934-35	...	142
1933-34	...	193
1932-33	..	177
1931-32	...	162
1930-31	..	147

157. Besides 2,223 cases placed before the courts, there were 472 cases pending with them from the list of the previous year. The total number of cases with the magistrates for disposal was, therefore, 2,695 as against 2,703 in the preceding year. These cases were dealt with as follows —

Compounded or withdrawn in courts	301
Ended in conviction	1,441
Ended in acquittal	487
Pending with magistrates	466
2 695	

The percentage of cases that ended in conviction to those actually tried by the courts was 74.74 as against 75.56 in the previous year.

The percentage of cases resulting in conviction to cases actually tried works out as follows —

Baroda city	77.14	as against	84.44
Baroda district	69.05	"	70.64
Mehsana district	76.29	"	74.65
Navsari district	75.94	"	84.24
Amreli district	79.83	,	78.05

158 The following table shows the results of cases of important offences dealt with by the courts —

Percentage of conviction in important cases

Important offences	Number of true cases	Number actually tried	Number ended in conviction	Percentage of conviction in	
				1934-35	1933-34
1	2	3	4	5	6
Murder and culpable homicide	68	65	40	61.54	66.15
Dacoity	12	10	5	50.00	54.54
Robbery	35	28	15	53.57	64.28
Burglary	499	158	114	72.15	66.05
Theft	435	314	175	55.73	58.96

159 The total number of complaints in regard to the cognizable offences lodged with magistrates direct was 1,534 as against 1,254 in the previous year. Of these, 1,340 cases were reported to be true as against 1,094. Of these, 91 ended in conviction as against 25. The percentage of conviction to true cases was 6.79 as against 2.28 in the previous year.

160 The number of persons arrested in all cases by the police was 6,170 as against 6,483 in the preceding year.

Persons arrested and their disposal

161. The following table shows the details of property stolen and recovered —

Property stolen and recovered

Year	Cases reported to police in which property was stolen	Cases in which property was recovered	Alleged value of property stolen in rupees	Estimated value of property recovered in rupees	Percentage of property recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1934-35	1,090	546	2,47,647	29,186	11.78	50.09
1933-34	1,246	586	2,14,879	42,240	19.65	47.03

162 The total expenditure of the district police amounted to Rs 13,70,708 as against Rs 13,67,221

Expenditure of the district police in the preceding year. The average cost of a policeman came to Rs 320-6-6 as against Rs. 320-1-10 in the previous year. The following table gives the details of the expenditure:—

Number	Head of charges	Budget allotments for the year 1934-35 Rs	Expenditure		Difference	
			1934-35 Rs	1933-34 Rs	Increase Rs	Decrease Rs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Pay and allowances	12,21,065	11,94,070	12,34,172		40,102
2	Dead-stock.	2,133	2,110	1,827	283	
3	Travelling allowances	51,192	48,495	45,355	3,140	
4	Maintenance charges for horses	49,521	38,876		38,876	
5	Contingencies	34,565	32,943	29,080	3,863	
6	Arms and accoutrements	55,750	51,061	53,992		2,931
7	Temporary	3,320	3,153	2,795	358	
	Total	14,17,546	13,70,708	13,67,221	46,520	43,033
					Net increase 3,487	

163 The strength of the criminal investigation department remained the same as in the last year.

Criminal investigation department.

164 The following table shows the total expenditure of the branch including the finger print bureau —

Head of expenditure.	Expenditure in rupees.		Difference in rupees	
	1934-35.	1933-34	Increase.	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5
Pay and allowances	20,004-15-0	19,404-0-1	600-14-11	.
Traveling allowances	1,859-10-11	2,889-4-11	.	1,029-10-0
Office rent.	1,080-0-0	1,080-0-0	.	.
Miscellaneous.	79-0-0	98-0-9	.	19-0-9
Total.	23,023-9-11	23,471-5-9	600-14-11	1,048-10-9
			Net decrease	447-11-10

165 The following were among the important cases dealt with by the C. I. D. —

Important cases
dealt with by the C. I. D.

- (1) Mr. Jamshety D. Mistry, assistant auditor, G. B. S. railways, Baroda, was secretary of the Co-operative Credit Society of the G. B. S. railways since its inception. He speculated in American futures with the funds of the society and misappropriated Rs. 38,157-3-2½. When he could not meet demands for loans from some of the shareholders of the society, the defalcations were found out and the C. I. D. took up the investigation.

Mr. Jamshety was committed to the court in six cases of fraud and criminal breach of trust under sections 411 and 84 of the Baroda Penal Code.

He was convicted and sentenced to an aggregate punishment of 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

- (11) Another important case was the one known as the Sidhpur Forecast Company's case. The organisers of the company devised an ingenious plan of exploiting the speculative instinct of certain classes of people. They invited the public to deposit money with the company. Each depositor was given a specific number—any numeral from 0 to 9. The company paid him daily 16 per cent of his deposit until the number given to him came up as the winning number as calculated from the daily rates of American cotton. The company, thereupon, stopped daily payment and the deposit was forfeited. The people were attracted by the scheme and the company did business to the extent of about Rs 12 lakhs in a month and a half. The matter was investigated by the C. I. D., and four persons were placed before the court for offences under sections 424, 408 and 270 of the Baroda Penal Code. A special magistrate was appointed to try the case. Three of the accused were found guilty and convicted by the magistrate. The prosecution against the fourth accused was withdrawn, as there was no evidence against him.

166 The chief detective officer continued to be in charge of the finger print bureau. At the commencement of the year the number of finger impression slips on record was 31,539. During the year 1,191 fresh slips of the convicted accused (875 from officers of the State and 316 from foreign officers) and 40 slips of foreign-traced criminals were received for record, as against 1,319 and 41 respectively in the previous year. Thus the total number of slips was 32,770. 120 slips of re-convicted criminals and 743 slips of criminals reported to have died were removed from the record. 4,594 slips of ex-convicts were also removed from the record, as they had no convictions during the past 30 years or more. The number of slips which remained on record at the close of the year was 27,313.

The number of slips sent to foreign bureaux for record was 188 as against 343 in the previous year.

The State bureau received 2,194 slips for search etc, as against 2,455 in the previous year and 2,530 in the year before while the number of slips sent to foreign bureaux was 1,574 as against 1,627 in the preceding year and 1,847 in the year before. Out of the slips received and sent for search, 261 and 116 slips, that is, 11.89 and 7.36 per cent respectively, were identified as those of persons with previous convictions. Officers from the bureau were summoned for giving expert evidence in 7 civil and criminal cases in courts of law as against 16 cases last year.

E. Peace and order

167 The Bandobast branch remained under the Sar Suba Control

168 The general state of crime during the year does not call for comment. Peace and order were maintained satisfactorily throughout the year.

169 In order to preserve peace and maintain good relations between capital and labour, a notification was issued declaring the "Lal-Bavta (Red Flag) movement declared illegal."

170 There were in all 217 security cases prepared by the police during the year. The following table shows the result —

District	Number of cases	Number of cases in which securities were taken	Number of cases in which securities were not taken	Number of pending cases
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda	90	35	37	18
Mehsana	107	35	18	56
Navsari	18	10	1	7
Amreli				
Okhamandal	2	2		
Total	217	80	56	81

171. The relations between the communities in the State continued to be cordial.

Cordial relations
between the commu-
nities.

F. Press Report.

172. The Press Report branch remained under the Sar
Control Suba.

173. The number of printing presses at the beginning of
the year was 58. 5 new presses were
The number of started and 2 were closed. There were
printing presses. thus 61 presses actually working at the
end of the year.

174. The total literary output of the press was 1 daily,
Output of the press. 4 weeklies, 1 fortnightly, 42 periodicals
and 181 books including pamphlets, as
against 1 daily, 4 weeklies, 30 periodicals and 150 books in
the preceding year.

175. The periodicals are classified below:—

Periodicals: their
nature and contents.

Subject	Number	Subject.	Number
1	2	3	4
General literature	25	Law.	2
Physical culture	5	Communal.	1
Religion	4	Miscellaneous.	5
		Total	42

176. 181 books and pamphlets were published during the
year. They are classified below:—

Books, their number
and quality.

According to language

Subject	Number.	Subject	Number.
1	2	3	4
English.	16	Sanskrit-English	1
Gujarati.	113	Sanskrit-Gujarati English.	2
English-Gujarati.	4	Marathi	13
Hindi	10	Urdu-Gujarati.	1
Hindi-Gujarati-English.	1	Urdu.	1
Sanskrit-Gujarati.	6	Urdu-Hindi-Gujarati.	1
		Total.	181

According to subject-matter.

Subject.	Number.	Subject.	Number.
1	2	3	4
Politics.	1	Drama	5
Religion.	9	Philosophy	1
Education	33	Literature	1
Poetry.	36	Ethics.	2
Novel.	40	Travel and description	1
History	1	Miscellaneous.	41
Biography	10	Total	181

177 The number of weekly reports issued in respect of journals was 51. The system of press cuttings was continued, and the departments were kept informed of comments, criticism and suggestions in the public press. The number of such cuttings sent during the year was 314 as against 364 in the previous year.

178 The total number of topics reported from the local press was 492. They are classified as below —

Topics	Number	Topics	Number
1	2	3	4
Personal	8	Public works	1
Political	50	Panchayats	2
Administrative	9	Municipal	25
Revenue	85	Social reform	9
Judicial	4	Social legislation	5
Educational	13	Religion	2
Military	1	Forest and agriculture	6
Police-landobast	5	Co-operation	1
Dharasabha	5	Medical	14
Commercial	17	Miscellaneous	224
Railways	6		
		Total	492

The main topics of general interest discussed related to the Indian constitution, reforms and the position of Indian States in an all-India Federation, rural reconstruction, relief to agriculturists and the evils of gambling in American futures. Among topics of local interest were the expansion of the local legislative council, reduction in the land revenue assessment, development of Okha port and the introduction of land revenue settlement in thakarati villages.

179 \ The general tone of the press was, on the whole, loyal to the Baroda and the British Governments, despite the fact that the influence of the Indian nationalist press on local journalism continued to be increasingly felt.

G Extradition.

180 His Highness' Government made extradition demands in 123 cases as against 159 last year, and received similar demands from British districts and Indian States in 128 cases as against 124 cases of the last year

181 The following tables show the demands by and from Baroda —

Number of demands
by and from Baroda

Demands by Baroda

	Number of demands made		Number of demands withdrawn	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
1	2	3	4	5
British districts	60	108	16	25
Indian States	63	129	18	53
Total	123	237	34	78

Demands from Baroda

	Number of demands made		Number of demands withdrawn	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
1	2	3	4	5
British districts	61	84	7	12
Indian States	67	160	13	34
Total	128	244	20	46

182 During the year 178 persons were surrendered to Baroda in 101 cases, and Baroda surrendered 184 persons in 105 cases as shown below —

Surrenders to Baroda

	Number of surrenders on demands made during the year		Number of surrenders on demands made during the previous year		Total number of surrenders during the year	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
British districts	42	73	4	6	46	79
Indian States	44	71	11	28	55	99
Total	86	144	15	34	101	178

Surrenders by Baroda

	Number of surrenders on demands made during the year		Number of surrenders on demands made during the previous year		Total number of surrenders during the year	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
British districts	41	54	3	3	44	57
Indian States	39	80	22	47	61	127
Total	80	134	25	50	105	184

183 The following table shows the manner in which cases relating to persons surrendered to Baroda during the year were disposed of —

Surrenders during the year		Awaiting trial at the beginning of the year		Total		Disposal								Awaiting trial at the end of the year	
Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Discharged	Acquitted	Sentenced.	Dealt with otherwise	Persons	Cases		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
178	101	119	51	297	152	39	21	46	23	91	46	12	5	109	57

H Prison

184. The Sar Suba held charge of the office of Inspector General of Prisons Control

185. The following table shows the number of prisoners during the year —

Total number of prisoners

Year	Number of prisoners at the commencement of the year		New admissions		Total		Number discharged		Number at the end of the year	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1934-35	1,103	31	4,777	180	5,880	211	4,861	179	1,019	32
1933-34	1,083	36	5,485	174	6,568	210	5,465	179	1,103	31

It may be noticed that the number of new admissions during the year was less than that of the preceding year.

186. Out of the total number of admissions 1,565 were convicts. The rest represented under-trials, civil prisoners, lunatics etc. The daily average number of prisoners in the jails and lock-ups was 1,070 as against 1,105, in the previous year.

187. Out of 1,565 convicts during the year, 537 or 34.32 per cent were sentenced to terms not exceeding one month, and 173 or 11.05 per cent were sentenced to terms, exceeding one month but below three months. The figures for the last year were 556 or 34.2 per cent and 194 or 11.9 per cent respectively. The Government have again drawn the attention of the courts to the undesirability of inflicting short sentences of imprisonment.

188. No prisoner escaped from the Central Jail or district jails. 8 prisoners from the lock-ups escaped during the year. Of these, five were re-arrested.

189. The jail population on: the whole enjoyed good health.

190. The total expenditure during the year, excluding that of police guards for the lock-ups, amounted to Rs. 1.3 lakhs as against Rs. 1.4 lakhs in the preceding year. The decrease was mainly due to decrease in the number of prisoners, and in the expenditure on buildings and dead-stock articles.

191. The total net income from all jails and lock-ups during the year amounted to Rs. 29,907 as against Rs. 29,015 in the preceding year.

192. The net cost of all jails and lock-ups amounted to Rs. 1.61 lakhs as against Rs. 1.20 lakhs, and the average cost per prisoner was Rs. 94-9-0 against Rs. 109 last year. The reduction in cost was due to increase in income, economy in expenditure on administration and reduced expenditure on buildings and dead-stock articles.

193 The construction of an additional factory ward at the Central Jail, Baroda, was sanctioned Jail industries. Efforts were made to provide the prisoners with suitable occupations. Arrangements were made with the Government Press, Baroda, to have a certain number of prisoners from the Central Jail, employed in simple tasks like folding, stitching and elementary binding work. The prices of jail-manufactured articles were brought down to the level of the market rates. The question of manufacturing pile carpets in the Central Jail on a contract basis, the purchaser supplying the woollen yarn and designs required, is under consideration by the Government Weaving of woollen blankets was introduced in the Amreli district jail

I Registration.

194 The department was under the Sar Suba till the 5th February 1935, when it was transferred to the Survey and Settlement Superintendent. The naib suba, Okhamandal and the personal naib subas in other districts worked as ex-officio registrars for their districts. The number of sub-registrars was 44 as in the previous year.

195. The following statement shows the number of documents received for registration, their aggregate value, and the gross receipts and expenditure of the department—

The number of documents registered, receipts and expenditure

Year.	Number of documents	Aggregate value Rs	Gross receipts Rs.	Expenditure Rs
1	2	3	4	5
1934-35	36,549	2,06,25,807	1,59,999	61,799
1933-34	39,760	2,31,78,098	1,74,982	71,586

196 The following statement classifies the documents received for registration —

Documents classified

Nature of instruments	1934-35	1933-34
1	2	3
IMMOVABLE PROPERTY		
(1) Compulsory Gifts	654	581
Sales	16,538	18,218
Mortgages without possession	3,078	2,991
Mortgages with possession	11,655	13,232
Instruments of partition and releases.	858	801
Leases beyond 3 years	549	585
Other documents	2,295	2,540
Total	35,627	38,948
(2) Optional Leases up to three years	84	82
Wills and authorities to adopt	449	398
Total	533	480
MOVABLE PROPERTY		
Money bonds	53	43
Instruments of pledge with possession	18	14
Instruments of pledge without possession	10	17
Divorces	42	38
Other documents	266	220
Total	389	332
Grand total	36,549	39,760

197 The Inspector General of Registration inspected the office of the district registrar, Amreli and five sub-registry offices during the year. The personal assistant inspected 21 sub-registry offices and paid three surprise visits.

198 The special concession given to the agricultural banks of having their documents registered without paying fees continued to be extended to the co-operative societies as well. Documents of co-operative societies for the consolidation of scattered agricultural holdings also continued to be exempted. The following table shows particulars relating to such documents during the year —

Year	Co-operative societies		Agricultural banks		Consolidation of scattered holdings			
	Number of documents	Remission Rs	Number of documents	Remission Rs	Through co-operative societies		Through the Revenue department	
					Number of documents	Remission Rs	Number of documents	Remission Rs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1934-35	1 193	11 936	96	514	38	136	0	0
1933-34	877	7 059	81	642	102	379	0	0

199 Marriages under the local Civil Marriage Act (No XV of 1932 A.D.) are required to be registered by sub-registrars. Two marriages were registered during the year. The total number of such marriages registered since the Act was passed is 21.

200 The Record of Rights in Lands Act continued in force in the Karjan taluka of the Baroda district for the whole year. The object of the Act is to facilitate mutation of names of registered occupants and holders of alienated lands. The sub-registrar, Karjan, sends to the local khavaddar monthly lists of registered documents for each village. These lists enable the revenue authorities to record the rights of the holders. During the year 518 such lists were sent by him.

201 As the system of subsidiary 'fieldvar' index (that is, index according to survey numbers) was adopted in the whole State, the indexes of the last 13 years from 1920-21 to 1933-34 were re-written last year in the new form. Considering the importance and usefulness of these indexes, the Government directed that similar indexes of documents registered during the eleven years prior to the year 1920-21 should be prepared by the department. This work was taken on hand during the year.

J Court of Wards

202. The court of wards branch worked under the Sar Suba till the 5th February 1935, when it was transferred to the Survey and Settlement Superintendent.

203 Under the law relating to wards, the head of the department is authorised to assume control over the estates of minors and others who are physically or mentally unfit to manage them. A charge of 2½% on the income is levied for supervision during the minority of the wards. A rate of 4½% is charged in respect of those estates which are continued in special circumstances under the court after the ward has attained the age of 21. The head of the department exercises general supervision and the Subas are the guardians of wards in their districts.

204 The number of wards at the beginning of the year was 76. Control over the estates of 5 wards was assumed and the estates of two wards were released during the year. This left 79 wards at the end of the year as against 76 in the preceding year.

205 There were 18 wards in the city of Baroda. Of these 9 were under the direct supervision of the Suba, Baroda district, and the remaining 9 under the supervision of the Baroda city vahivatdar. Wards in the mahals were under the supervision of the vahivatdars concerned.

206. The value of the properties managed amounted to Rs. 34.10 lakhs and the income and expenditure amounted to Rs 1.71 and Rs 1.33 lakhs respectively.

207. The demand amounted to Rs 1.75 lakhs, out of which Rs. 1.12 lakhs were collected during the year and Rs 0.63 lakhs remained in arrears at the end of the year.

Demand, collection and arrears

208. The debts due to the estates amounted to Rs. 7.67 lakhs and the debts which the estates had to pay amounted to Rs. 4.60.

Debts

209. The total area of land that was leased was 34,696 bighas. The average rent per district is given below :—

Cultivated area and the average rent per bigha.

District.		Average rent per bigha.	
		Rs	
1.	Baroda...	...	7-15-7
2	Mehsana	..	3- 6-7
3.	Navsari	...	6- 0-0
4.	Amreli...	...	0-14-0

210. Of the total number of wards receiving education, 27 attend vernacular schools, 30 receive English education and one is studying at the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. The remaining 30 wards receive no education, being either incapable or too young.

Education of wards

211. The total savings of estates at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 6.83 lakhs and were invested as shown below:—

Investment of savings.

	Lakhs of Rs.
1. Deposited in the Bank of Baroda	5.71
2. " in the Postal Savings Bank	.57
3. Invested in shares ... ..	.15
4. Invested in cash certificates ... ..	.008
5. Cash deposit in mills ... ..	.10
6. Current balance ... ..	.30

Total .. 6.838

K. Religious and charitable institutions

212 The Devasthan branch remained in charge of the Control Sar Suba.

213. Temples and other charitable and religious institutions in the State fall under the following classes —
 Management of charitable and religious institutions

- (a) those maintained by the Government,
- (b) those under private management but receiving aid from the State in the form of land or cash, and
- (c) public or private institutions receiving no aid from the Government in any form

The Government are directly concerned with the first two of these classes

214. The number of institutions under direct Government management was 48 as in the previous year. Immediate control is vested in local officers of the district in the case of all institutions except two which are managed by the head office, namely, Kedareshwar Khichadi and Gyarmi Karkhanas which give alms to Hindu and Mahomedan destitutes respectively in the city of Baroda. The total expenditure on these institutions amounted to Rs 0.75 lakh, as against Rs. 0.81 lakh in the previous year. The movable and immovable properties belonging to the institutions under Government management were valued at Rs 21.30 lakhs against Rs 21.15 lakhs in the previous year.

215. Two funds have been constituted for the benefit of the institutions —
 Two funds

- (1) the general fund, and
- (2) the reserve fund

The Dharmic Sanstha fund was amalgamated with the general fund during the year

216. The general fund is created out of the net savings of the institutions and is intended for religious and charitable objects of public utility. The amounts paid out of this fund are shown below —

Amounts paid Rs	Names of institutions to which the amounts are paid
1	2
12 000- 0- 0	Certain dispensaries in the Mehsana district
3 000- 0- 0	The Patan Ayurvedic Pathashala
300- 0- 0	The Maharani Maternity Ward at Baroda
6 383-12- 5	The Baroda Rajkiya Sanskrit Pathashala
453-13-10	The Amreh Sanskrit Pathashala
120- 0- 0	Contribution towards the salary of the Upadeshak (preacher) at the Yevateshwar Mahadev at Kadi for the additional work of preaching to the depressed classes
37 045-15 6	Miscellaneous items including petty repairs to institutions
6 106-13- 2	Expenditure of the Dharmadhikari's office
65 410- 6-11	

217 The reserve fund is intended to meet extraordinary expenditure such as extensive repairs to buildings etc. All institutions contribute rateably to this fund.

218 The following table shows the details of the funds standing in the name of the head of the Devasthan department—

(Figures are in lakhs.)

Name of the fund	Amount on hand at the beginning of the year Rs	Contribution during the year Rs	Total amount Rs	Expenditure Rs	Balance at the close of the year Rs
1	2	3	4	5	6
General fund	5 30	0 77	6 07	0 55	5 52
Reserve fund	0 10	0 04	0 14	0 06	0 08
Total	5 40	0 81	6 21	0 61	5 60

219 Religious and charitable institutions managed by private individuals under the general supervision of the State during the year were 3,884 in number, enjoying an aggregate grant of Rs. 1.87 lakhs in the form of inam villages and cash allowances. Institutions having an annual income of Rs. 200 and above are required by the Charitable Endowments Act to submit quinquennial budgets to the Government for sanction. Up to last year, these institutions showed in their budgets only the cash and land revenue allowances received by them from the Government. Income from other sources, like rent from khalsa land, houses etc., belonging to them was not shown. The Government have directed that the budgets should show the income from all sources, whether Government grants or otherwise, in order that the correct financial position of the institutions may be ascertained and their efficient management secured.

220. Of the institutions for the general public, 3,361 are for Hindus and 523 for Mahomedans
 Institutions for Hindus and Mahomedans

221. The total number of institutions intended for the relief of the poor, orphans, the blind, deaf and dumb, and lepers are 17, 2, 2 and 1 respectively. The daily number of paupers who received help from the institutions was 286,58 and 211 in the Mehsana, Amreli and Baroda districts respectively.
 Institutions for the relief of paupers etc

222. Six itinerant religious preachers worked during the year at Amreli, Bucharaji, Sidhpur, Kadi, Patan and Chandod. They delivered simple discourses on the fundamental principles of religion.
 Itinerant religious preachers

223. Forty-four institutions were visited by the Sar Suba and 22 by the Devasthan Superintendent.
 Inspections

224. The activities of the Dharinadhikari were mainly devoted to spreading rational ideas about the religious, moral and social life of the people, with the assistance of prominent non-official gentlemen interested in such matters.
 Important activities of the Dharmadhikari.

The Dharmadhikari delivered 15 lectures during the year. These lectures when printed will be distributed free to all town and village libraries of the State. Arrangements have also been made to get these lectures read and explained to villagers by teachers of elementary schools.

225 The Hindu Purohit Act was enacted in the year 1917 for the purpose of having qualified Hindu priests to officiate at Hindu religious rites and ceremonies. Up to recently it was applied to 11 places in the State. During the year the Act was made applicable to the whole State. Since the passing of the Act, 177 Purohits have been trained. Training is imparted in the Sanskrit Pathshalas situated at different places in the State to those who desire to qualify themselves as Purohits and, at the end of their training, an examination is held to test their knowledge and efficiency.

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE.

226. Mr. S. K. Nayampallh, B.A., LL.B., acted as Accountant General from the beginning of the year up to the 9th April 1935. From the 10th April 1935 up to the end of the year, Mr. R. S. Patil (Mane), B A , LL.B., F.R S.S., F R.E.S. worked as Accountant General.

227. This department deals with finance, audit and accounts. As an audit department, it examines all vouchers of expenditure on the pre-audit and post-audit system. As the department in charge of the accounts work of the State, it tabulates the receipts and expenditure of the State under main heads and sub-heads and compiles monthly and yearly statements of accounts. In matters of finance, one of its most important duties is the preparation of the State budget. It also keeps the Government informed of the chief causes of fluctuations in the State revenues and advises the Government on all questions affecting the finances of the State. It also does the work relating to investment of the surplus State funds with the advice of the Investment Committee.

228. In the month of January 1935, the crops in many parts of the State were severely damaged by frost. To relieve the distress caused by this unforeseen event His Highness the vabaraja was graciously pleased to grant remission of Rs 20,57,790 and suspension of Rs. 46,79,629 to the khatedars of the affected areas. In addition to this, the Government sanctioned remission of Rs. 1,11,346 and suspension of Rs 1,53,716 approximately in Amreli and Okhamanda' on account of failure of the rains. Thus, the total remission was Rs. 21,69,136 and suspension Rs. 48,13,345. As a set-off against the fall in realisation of land revenue, a saving of Rs 21 lakhs was effected by curtailing such expenditure as could be post-

poned. Out of this saving, Rs. 10 lakhs were ordered to be expended on tagavi and relief works to provide employment and maintenance to the smaller khatedars.

229. The following table shows the demand, collection and arrears of tribute :-

Tribute.

(Figures are in lakhs.)

Serial number.	Name of Agency.	Total demand.			Collections.	Arrears.
		Past arrears	Demand for the current year.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
1	Gujerat .	·15	1 31	1·46	1 21	25
2	Western India States.	6 57	4 40	10·97	3 39	7·58
3	Rajputana .	·41	·41	·82	·39	43
4	Miyagam . .	12	·07	19	·19 ·09 (surplus)	...
	Total ...	7 25	6·19	13·44	5 27	8 26

230. During the year, 227 new pensions were sanctioned in the civil departments and 183 lapsed on the death of the pensioners. At the end of the year, the total number of civil pensioners was 2,559 drawing an aggregate annual amount of Rs. 6,09,523, as against 2,515 with an aggregate yearly amount of Rs. 5,86,737 in the previous year. Civil gratuities amounting to Rs. 2,227 were awarded to 29 persons as against Rs. 3,284 to 38 last year. In the military department, 55 new pensions were sanctioned and 54 ceased owing to the death of the pensioners. The total number of military pensioners at the end of the year was 1,236 against 1,235 in the previous year. The annual pension drawn by the pensioners amounted to Rs. 1,70,429 against Rs. 1,54,132 in the previous year. Military gratuities amounting to Rs. 9,599 were awarded to 20 persons against Rs. 5,691 to 18 persons in the previous year.

231 In comparison with the actuals of the previous year, there was a decrease of Rs 47 89 lakhs in revenue and an increase of Rs 4 30 lakhs in expenditure. The details are given below —

RECEIPTS

(Figures are in lakhs)

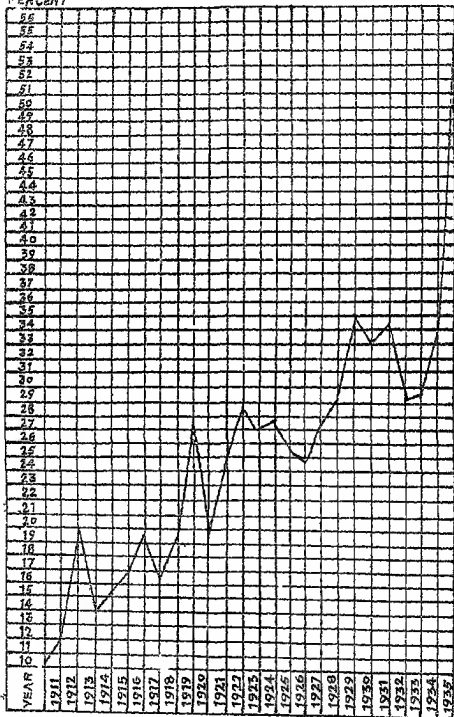
Serial number	Head	1934-35 Rs	1933-34 Rs	Increase Rs	Decrease Rs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Land revenue	66 62	107 59		40 97
2	Taxes	8 79	4 63	4 16	
3	Forests	3 37	3 09	0 28	
4	Excise	25 31	26 38		1 07
5	Opium	3 21	3 47		26
6	Customs	17 01	18 91		1 90
7	Stamps	10 41	11 53		1 12
8	Registration	1 59	1 74		15
9	Tribute	5 34	5 34		
10	Vishist panchayat revenue	22	20	02	
11	Village panchayat revenue	1 13	99	14	
12	Interest	18 21	18 45		24
13	Railway	17 89	20 18		2 29
14	Electric	3 13	2 88	25	
15	Irrigation	04	13		09
16	Port	- 66	52		1 18
17	Press	31	24	07	
18	Dairy	09	14		05
19	Khangri	1 69	1 86		17
20	Central administration	11	11		
21	Judicial	84	80	04	
22	Police	26	14	12	
23	Jail	21	23		02
24	Army	05	08		03
25	Sanitation	45	39	06	
26	Medical	92	88	04	
27	Education	7 37	7 02	35	
28	Agriculture	31	23	08	
29	Commerce (including co-operative department)	17	16	01	
30	Public works	2 48	2 69		21
31	Miscellaneous	2 54	6 30		3 76
	Total	199 41	247 30	5 62	53 51
			Net decrease	Rs	47 89

BARODA STATE.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

DIAGRAM SHOWING FLUCTUATIONS IN THE PROPORTION
OF EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE TO THE TOTAL LAND
REVENUE OF THE STATE.

PERCENT



N.B.

THIS IS NOT ACTUAL INCREASE BUT ONLY APPARENT
INCREASE ON ACCOUNT OF REMISSION AND SUSPENSION
OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO HEAVY FROST IN 1934-35.

BARODA STATE.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURE ON VARIOUS HEADS.

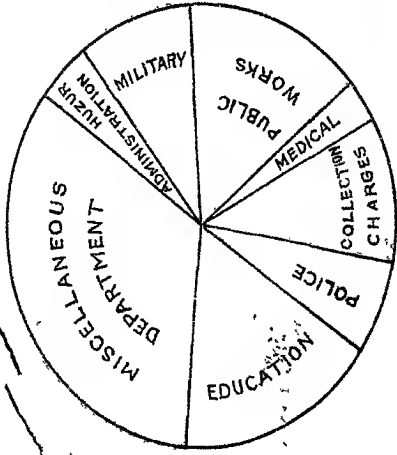
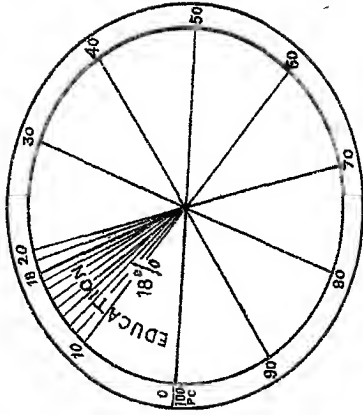


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF THE EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE TO THE TOTAL REVENUE OF THE STATE.



DISBURSEMENTS
(Figures are in lakhs)

Serial number	Head	1934-35 Rs	1933-34 Rs	Increase Rs	Decrease Rs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Land revenue	23 58	22 23	1 15	
2	Taxes	19	07	12	
3	Forests	1 44	1 37	07	
4	Excise	1 96	1 97		01
5	Opium	15	22		07
6	Customs	57	52	05	
7	Stamps	92	86	06	
8	Registration	66	79		13
9	Revenue to v shusta pan chayats	22	22		
10	Revenue to village pan chayats	1 15	1 01	14	
11	Interest	3 47	1 53	1 94	
12	Irrigation	06	07		01
13	Dairy	23	32		09
14	Khang	26 34	22 90	3 44	
15	Sbrimant Yuvaraj Pra tpsinh s budget	3 28	4 23		95
16	Central administration	9 34	9 62		28
17	Judicial	5 46	5 63		17
18	Police	14 67	14 58	09	
19	Jail	88	93		05
20	Army	20 58	20 66		08
21	Sanitation	93	1 02		09
22	Medical	6 96	6 70	26	
23	Education	37 20	36 84	36	
24	Agriculture	1 79	1 85		06
25	Commerce and industries	43	46		03
26	Co-operation	60	59	01	
27	Public works	28 65	30 47		1 82
28	Miscellaneous	2 27	2 25	02	
29	Ecclesiastical (Devasthan)	2 28	2 34		06
30	Nemnook (Assam)	4 81	4 92		11
31	Pensions	7 56	7 50	06	
32	Subsidy to local boards	3 71	3 38	33	
33	Extraordinary	21		21	
	Total	212 35	208 05	8 31	4 01
		Net increase Rs 4 30			

232. The main heads which showed appreciable increase under receipts were :—

Reasons for increase.

Serial number.	Head.	Increase Rs. in lakhs.	Reasons.
1	2	3	4
1	Taxes (income-tax).	4.16	(1) Due to increase in assessment as a consequence of the inquiries made by the income-tax officers.
2	Forests ... ..	.28	Due to more receipts under sub-head "timber".
3	Village panchayat revenue.	.14	Due to receipts of the previous years under the head "grass" in Okhamandal which were credited against "forests" being ordered to be credited to this head
4	Electric ... ..	.25	Due to increase in the number of consumers.
5	Police . . .	.12	Due to motor license fees being credited to this head.
6	Education .	.35	Due to increase in the scale of College fees.

233. The main heads, which showed appreciable decrease under receipts were :—

Reasons for decrease.

Serial number.	Head.	Decrease Rs. in lakhs.	Reasons.
1	2	3	4
1	Land revenue.	40.97	Due to 1. remission of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 21,69,136 and 2. suspension of land revenue etc. to the extent of Rs. 48,13,345 on account of severe damage caused to crops by frost and scanty rainfall

Serial number	Head.	Decrease Rs. in lakhs.	Reasons.
1	2	3	4
2	Excise.	1 07	Due to less receipts under "license fee."
3	Opium.	26	Due to less consumption of opium.
4	Customs.	1 90	Due to less receipts of customs at port Okha
5	Stamps.	1·12	Due to decrease in transactions during the year on account of the trade depression and effects of frost.
6	Registration.	15	Do.
7	Interest.	24	Due to the fall in the rate of interest on fixed deposits.
8	Railways.	2·29	Due to decrease in receipts of 1. Rs 1 lakh under "managed by B. B. & C. I. railway." 2. Rs 1·19 lakhs under "managed by State"
9	Khang.	17	Due to decrease in receipts under "khang miscellaneous receipts."
10	Port.	1 18	Due to decrease in receipts under port etc. charges. Accounts are maintained on the commercial basis.
11	Public works.	·21	Due to decrease in receipts under "house rent" of government buildings.
12	Miscellaneous.	3·76	Due to diminished returns under the head "profit" (i. e. premium.)

234 The main heads which showed appreciable increase under disbursements were —
Reasons for increase.

Serial number.	Head.	Increase Rs in lakhs.	Reasons
1	2	3	4
1	Land revenue.	1.15	Due to 1. refund of <i>fajal</i> (surplus) of previous year, and 2 more disbursements under the pay of "suba and naib subas"
2	Taxes	.12	Due to additional expenditure under "refund" of previous year's surplus and under "miscellaneous"
3	Revenue to village panchayats	.14	Due to greater sums allotted in view of increased receipts in Okha mandal mahal.
4	Interest	1.94	Due to adjustments of interest of reserve fund of Mehsana railway and Anand-Petlad railway for the years 1931-32, 1932-33 & 1933-34.
5	Palace.	3.44	Unforeseen expenditure incurred in two years and brought to account
6	Medical	.26	Due to increase in expenditure under pay and contingent.
7	Education	.36	Due to increase in expenditure under 1 pay of College and high schools staff, 2. purchase of machinery for the Kalabhavan.
8	Subsidy to local boards	.33	Due to increased contributions given to local bodies for P. W. D. works (drainage, waterworks etc.).
9	Extraordinary.	.21	Due to free grants and expenditure on famine works started on account of frost.

235. The main heads which showed appreciable decrease under disbursements were:—

Reasons for decrease

Serial number.	Head.	Decrease Rs. in lakhs.	Reasons
1	2	3	4
1	Registration.	13	Due to decrease in expenditure under "temporary establishment" and "printing charges"
2	Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh's budget.	95	Due to decrease in expenditure in budgetted as well as miscellaneous expenses
3	Central administration	28	Due to decrease in expenditure incurred under (1) pay, and (2) temporary establishment of the Huzur Kamdar's office.
4	Judicial.	17	Due to decrease under all sub-heads.
5	Nemrook Assam	11	Due to the automatic cut imposed on account of requisitions having not been made in time
6	Public works	182	Due to curtailment in expenditure under the sub-head, "construction of new roads and repairs"

236. During the year, the total revenues amounted to Rs. 199.41 lakhs as against Rs. 247.30 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure came to Rs. 212.35 lakhs under the revenue heads as against Rs. 208.05 lakhs in the last year.

237. From the above statements, it will be seen that there was a deficit of about Rs. 13 lakhs under main heads. The difference between the opening and closing cash balances is about Rs. 65 lakhs. Deducting the above deficit of Rs. 13 lakhs from Rs. 65 lakhs,

Financial position

there remains an apparent decrease of Rs. 52 lakhs to be accounted for; it was due to increased expenditure on the following heads:-

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| (1) Debt heads | 7 lakhs approximately. |
| (2) Purchase of securities. | 41 " " |
| (3) Capital reproductive works, that is, railways, Okha port, etc. | 4 " " |

238. The following table explains the financial position:-

Table explaining financial position.

Particulars.	1934-35 Rs	1933-34 Rs.
1	2	3
CASH BALANCE —	1,41,53,105	2,06,29,815
1934-35 1933-34 Rs Rs.		
In current accounts with banks.	15,60,211	21,80,547
In treasuries ..	6,92,893	7,49,268
Fixed deposits ..	1,19,00,000	1,77,00,000
LOANS AND ADVANCES ..	1,55,88,592	1,38,29,042
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS		
1 Investment (permanent capital works.)	6,25,16,702	6,20,70,293
2 Securities ..	2,96,42,548	2,55,80,767
Total assets.	12,19,00,947	12,21,09,917
Less liabilities.	1,27,66,113	1,05,66,802
Net assets.	10,91,34,834	11,15,43,115
Net decrease.	Rs. 24,08,281	

CHAPTER IV

THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAND AND REVENUE

A. Land revenue proper

(a) CONSTITUTION OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT

239 The revenue administration of the State is carried on by the Sar Suba as the head of the department working directly under the Government. Each of the four districts of Baroda, Mehsana, Navsari and Amreli is placed under the charge of a Suba, while Okhamandal, which is a taluka but is considered a separate district for administrative convenience, is placed under a naib suba exercising the powers of a Suba. All these five officers work directly under the Sar Suba.

240 The five districts of the State are further divided into 33 mahals or talukas and 9 peta mahals as shown below —

District	Number of mahals	Number of peta mahals
1	2	3
1 Baroda	10	3
2 Mehsana	10	2
3 Navsari	8	
4 Amreli	4	2
5 Okhamandal	1	2
Total	33	9

(b) ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

241. During the year Mr. K. V. Uplap, B. A., LL. B., held the post of Sar Suba except during a short period of leave when Mr. S. V. Mukerjea, B. A. (Oxon), acted as Sar Suba.

242. The Sar Suba toured for 108 days and inspected one district, two naib subas' and eight mahal and peta mahal offices.

243. The offices of the Subas of the districts and the naib suba, Okhamandal, were held by the following officers —

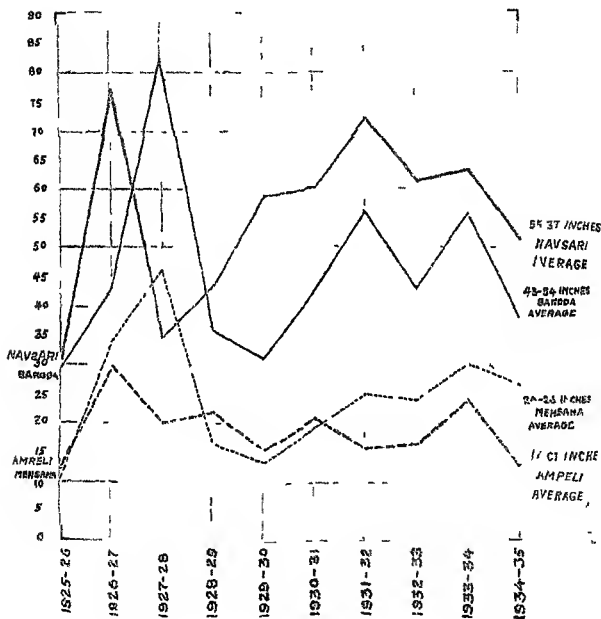
Baroda.	Mr. R. S. Patil (Mane), B. A., LL. B. Mr. R. R. Pawar, B. A., LL. B.
Mehsana.	Mr. V. Y. Kashalkar, M. A., LL. B. Mr. S. V. Mukerjea, B. A. (Oxon). Mr. B. A. Gaekwar, B. A., LL. B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.
Navsari.	Dr. S. M. Pagar, M. A., Ph. D. Mr. A. B. Mohite, M. A. (Penn.), LL. B.
Amreli.	Mr. H. N. Mane, Mr. P. V. Gaekwar.

Okhamandal. Kazi Mahomad Magbool Hassan.

244. The following table shows the touring and inspections of the Subas of the districts and the naib suba, Okhamandal —

Serial number	District	Number of days of Number of villages	
		touring	visited.
1	2	3	4
1	Baroda	148	392
2	Mehsana	151	317
3	Navsari . . .	146	228
4	Amreli	149	269
5	Okhamandal . . .	165	45

**GRAPH SHOWING VARIATION OF RAINFALL IN THE
BARODA STATE
FROM 1925-26 TO 1934-35**



C. M. SHAH

C. M. Shah
 DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
 BARODA STATE

245. The palya palak, japti and compensation branches of the Sar Suba's office were placed under the Survey and Settlement Superintendent during the year

Administrative
changes

246 The following table gives particulars regarding the disposal of work in the Sar Suba's and Subas' offices —

Office work

Name of the office	Arrears at the beginning of 1934-35	New cases received	Total	Disposed of	Arrears at the end of 1934-35
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Sar Suba	38	12,871	12,909	12,736	173
2 Baroda	121	12 857	12,978	12,751	227
3 Mehsana	26	14 869	14,895	14,235	660
4 Navsari	85	5,536	5,621	5,543	78
5 Amreli	28	1,624	1,652	1,641	11
6 Okhamandal	26	2,605	2,631	2,609	22
Total	324	50 362	50,686	49,515	1,171

The figures in column 6 include cases referred to other offices for obtaining additional information.

(c) GENERAL CONDITIONS

247. The following table gives figures of rainfall during the year and the preceding year with the decennial average :—

Rainfall

District	Decennial average Inches	1934-35 Inches	1933-34 Inches
1	2	3	4
1 Baroda	54 91	37 11	48 82
2 Mehsana	28 49	30 10	37 48
3 Navsari	50 36	52 21	54 33
4 Amreli	21 26	16 2	29 78
5 Okhamandal	20 37	12 16	24 32

The rainfall on the whole was satisfactory except in the Amreli district and the Okhamandal taluka

248 The following comparative statement gives the average yield of staple crops in annas, sixteen annas being taken as the standard —

District	Rice		Bayr		Juwar		Cotton	
	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Baroda	9	9	9	9	6	9	4	8
2 Mehsana	5½	4	8½	12½	7½	8	1½	2½
3 Navsari	11	10	9	8	9	10	3	8
4 Amreli	5	10	8	8	6	10	6	10
5 Okhamandal			5	7	4	5		3

The yield of rice and juwar in Amreli and Okhamandal was poor on account of insufficient rainfall. The severe frost of January 1935 was responsible for the low yield of cotton.

249 The following table shows the prices of agricultural produce during the year, with figures for the preceding year —

(The figures represent the number of seers sold per rupee)

District	Rice		Bayr		Juwar		Pulse		Wheat	
	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Baroda	27	27	20	20	24	26	24	24	20	20
2 Mehsana	22	20	26	28	30	34	17	17	23	23
3 Navsari	16	16	22	24	23	26	24	18	20	18
4 Amreli	20	13	21	20	28	24	25	26	20	17
5 Okhamandal	16½	13	24	26	28	30	23	17	18	20

There was no marked improvement in the prices of agricultural produce which continued to be low.

(d) LAND REVENUE.

250. The following comparative table shows the total number of Government and alienated villages during the year:—

Number of Government and alienated villages.

District.	1934-35			1933-34.		
	Govern- ment.	Alien- ated.	Total.	Govern- ment.	Alien- ated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Baroda	794	49½	848½	799	50½	849½
2 Mehsana	1,088½	66½	1,155	1,086	69	1,155
3 Navsari ...	956	29	985	956	29	985
4 Amreli ..	228	22	250	228	22	250
5 Okhamandal	42	3	45	41	3	44
Total ..	3,113½	170	3,283½	3,110	173½	3,283½

The alienated village of Sayajipura in the Waghodia taluka was resumed and amalgamated with the village of Umorva, and Shivajipura, a peta-village in the Okhamandal taluka, was separated from the village of Varwala and made an independent village, during the year. Navapura in the Patan taluka, Devmal in the Chansma taluka and half the village of Getalwasna in the Visnagar taluka in the Mehsana district were resumed.

251. The following table shows the area of land in the five districts —

Area of land.

District.	Area in bighas.	
	1934-35.	1933-34.
1	2	3
1 Baroda ...	21,02,794	21,02,918
2 Mehsana ...	33,42,322	33,42,607
3 Naysari ..	19,72,066	19,72,079
4 Amreli ..	11,67,235	11,67,235
5 Okhamandal ..	3,06,013	3,05,767
Total ..	88,90,430	88,90,606

252. The following table shows the extent of land relinquished and brought under cultivation.—

Relinquishment and
occupation of land.

District.	Land relinquished in bighas.		Land brought under cultivation in bighas.	
	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.
1	2	3	4	5
1 Baroda ...	141	393	2,275	1,001
2 Mehsana ...	4,909	4,992	2,531	2,410
3 Navsari ...	65	194	5,316	8,179
4 Amreli ...	1,519	1,537	834	1,572
5 Okhamandal ...	1,321	316	1,503	1,066
Total ...	7,955	7,432	12,459	14,228

253. The following table shows the total cultivable area in the five districts during the year:—

Total cultivable
land.

District.	Total cultivable area in bighas.	Occupied in bighas.	Balance of culti- vable land in bighas.
1	2	3	4
1 Baroda ...	17,73,767	17,55,896	17,871
2 Mehsana ...	29,32,326	27,45,820	1,86,506
3 Navsari ...	11,50,618	11,34,579	16,039
4 Amreli ...	9,58,816	8,82,085	76,731
5 Okhamandal.	2,44,852	1,73,805	71,047
Total ...	70,60,379	66,92,185	3,68,194

254. The following table shows the transfers of land by cultivators in the last two years —

Transferred on account of	1934-35		1933-34	
	Persons.	Area in bighas	Persons	Area in bighas
1	2	3	4	5
1 Inheritance	7,891	1,41,389	8,608	1,41,594
2 Partitions	76	657	70	801
3 Gifts or exchange	269	2,405	219	2,384
4 Sale	8,827	76,746	9,848	84,829
5 Other causes	1,232	13,966	1,284	16,382
Total	18,295	2,35,163	20,029	2,45,990

255. The following table gives particulars about land which passed into the hands of non agriculturists and others :—

Results of transfers of land

Nature of transfer.	1934-35		1933-34.	
	Persons	Area in bighas.	Persons	Area in bighas
1	2	3	4	5
1 From agriculturists to agriculturists	5,942	50,695	6,620	54,068
2 From agriculturists to non-agriculturists.	2,230	22,513	2,434	23,909
3 From non-agriculturists to agriculturists.	1,054	8,852	1,058	10,927
4 From non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists	1,010	9,698	1,046	13,118
Total	10,236	91,758	11,158	1,02,022

In recent years more land has been passing out of the hands of agriculturists to non-agriculturists as the result of the economic depression.

256 The following table shows the demand and realisation of land revenue proper and miscellaneous —
 Demand and realisation of land revenue —
(Figures are in lakhs)

District	1934-35			1933-34		
	Demand	Realisation	Per cent age	Demand	Realisation	Per cent age.
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Baroda	46 37	35 62	97 6	46 82	45 82	97 8
2 Mehsana	37 58	30 08	74 6	37 47	37 25	97 8
3 Navsari	10 98	10 98	99 93	20 20	19 79	97 9
4 Amreli	9 69	8 04	83 00	9 73	9 03	92 9
5 Okhamandal	48	43	90 00	49	45	92 7
Total	105 10	85 15	90 8	114 71	112 34	97 8

257 The following table shows the revenue derived by the Government from income tax and other taxes —
 Income from taxes —

(Figures are in lakhs)

District	1934-35		1933-34	
	Demand	Realisation	Demand	Realisation
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1	2	3	4	5
1 Baroda	3 67	3 56	1 4	1 60
2 Mehsana	2 20	2 16	2 50	2 23
3 Navsari	1 65	1 61	16	15
4 Amreli	48	48	02	01
5 Okhamandal	66	65	46	46
Total	8 66	8 46	4 88	4 45

The new income tax inquiry which was in progress at the close of the previous year was completed during the year. The figures of demand, therefore, include the amount of income tax of the preceding year also.

258. The following table shows the demand and realisation of local cess during the year :—

Local cess.

District.	1934-35.			1933-34.		
	Demand	Realisa- tion	Per cent- age.	Demand	Realisa- tion	Per- cent- age.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Baroda ...	3,37,962	3,27,505	96.9	3,40,838	3,34,746	98.2
2 Mehsana ...	2,73,642	2,67,387	97.3	2,73,123	2,66,119	97.1
3 Navsari .	1,58,947	1,58,450	99.6	1,66,499	1,65,667	99.5
4 Amreli .	75,918	70,692	93.1	76,356	73,934	96.2
5 Okhamandal ..	5,492	4,707	85.0	5,553	5,268	94.9
Total ..	8,51,961	8,28,741	94.2	8,62,369	8,45,734	98.4

259. The following table shows the demand and realisation of miscellaneous revenue other than land revenue as compared with the preceding year :—

Miscellaneous
revenue.

District.	1934-35.		1933-34.	
	Demand	Realisation	Demand	Realisation
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1 Baroda.	92,547	87,881	60,609	60,052
2 Mehsana.	94,391	86,485	60,473	58,513
3 Navsari.	*2,07,633	2,05,880	49,179	47,353
4 Amreli	20,839	18,218	28,383	27,931
5 Okhamandal.	831	824	1,576	1,576
Total.	4,16,241	3,99,288	2,00,220	1,95,425

* This amount includes the sum of Rs. 1,42,550-13-8 credited to the Government by the Navsari municipality, being the unspent balance of the loan of Rs. 5,86,000 advanced to it for the waterworks at Navsari.

260 The following table shows figures of past outstanding arrears, recoveries and past arrears unrecovered at the end of the year —
 Outstanding arrears of all sorts

(Figures are in lakhs)

District	Total old arrears at the beginning of 1934-35	Recovered or written off during 1934-35	Arrears at the end of 1934-35
1	2	3	4
1 Baroda	3 55	79	2 80
2 Mehsana	10 49	1 67	8 83
3 Navsari	64	08	56
4 Amreli	3 20	37	2 84
5 Okhamandal	13	04	13
Total	18 01	2 95	15 16

261 The following table shows the demand and realisation of instalments of tagavi loans during the year —
 Demand and realisation of tagavi loans

(Figures are in lakhs)

District	1934-35		1933-34	
	Demand Rs	Realisation Rs	Demand Rs	Realisation Rs
1	2	3	4	5
1 Baroda	55	19	1 82	92
2 Mehsana	73	33	93	50
3 Navsari	31	06	27	25
4 Amreli	19	15	64	57
5 Okhamandal	28	006	40	12
Total	2 06	73	4 06	2 36

The fall in the demand and realisation was due to suspensions granted by the Government by way of relief on account of damage caused to the crops by frost in January 1935

262 The following table shows the amount of tagavi loans advanced during the year for agricultural purposes —

Serial number	Purpose for which tagavi was advanced	Amount in rupees.
1	2	3
1	Improvement of land	37,643
2	Purchase of cattle, etc.,	80,886
	Relief (maintenance and frost relief under special orders)	3,79,367
4	Wells	32 650
	Total	5,30,546

263 The following statement shows coercive measures adopted for the realisation of land revenue —

Serial number	Nature of the measures	1934-35	1933-34
1	2	3	4
1	Notices	7,914	14,635
2	Fines	105	329
3	Sales of land	88	190
4	Sales of immovable property other than land	429	85
5	Sales of movable property	234	98
6	Arrests	419	490
7	Attachment of Barkhah land	72	37
8	Attachment of Sarkari land	6,716	4,583
9	Land made khalsa	3	6
10	Cases in which land was added to cultivable padtar for want of bidders	11	65
11	Attachment of villages other than Government		1
	Total	15 991	20 519

(e) MISCELLANEOUS

264. The general economic depression and low prices of agricultural produce continued to affect the economic condition of the agriculturists. The rainfall on the whole was satisfactory except in Amreli and Okhamandal.

265. The Government sanctioned a total remission of Rs. 1,11,346 and suspension of Rs. 1,33,716 approximately in Amreli and Okhamandal on account of failure of the rains. The Government also suspended the recovery of past arrears of land revenue and tagavi dues, and stayed the execution of the decrees of civil courts and recovery of the dues of agricultural banks and co-operative societies till the end of December 1935.

266. In the month of January 1935, there was a severe spell of frost practically all over the State, which caused extensive damage to winter crops. A special tagavi of Rs. 7,97,000 was sanctioned for distribution in the area affected by frost. Rs. 23,500 were also sanctioned as gratuitous relief. In addition to this, the Government remitted land revenue amounting to Rs. 20,57,790 in the three districts of Baroda, Mehsana and Navsari, and suspended revenue dues amounting to Rs. 46,79,629 approximately in the above three districts and the Amreli district. The Government also suspended the recovery of past arrears of land revenue tagavi dues and compulsory education fines in the three districts of Baroda, Mehsana and Navsari, and also arrears of water-cess in the Baroda district. They also stayed the execution of the decrees of civil courts and recovery of the dues of agricultural banks and co-operative societies till the end of December 1935.

267. The following table shows the total relief granted during the year.—

Relief		
Serial number.	Nature of relief	Amount Rs.
1	Remission	21,69,156
2	Suspension	48,13,345
3	Free gift	23,500
4	Tagavi	7,97,000

268 Slight tremors of earthquake were felt in Baroda city and the surrounding area on the afternoon of the 20th July 1935 There was no damage to person or property

269 The well irrigation scheme continued to be in force during the year The table given below shows that 1/3rd of the amount set apart for this purpose was utilised during the year —

District	Amount allotted	Amount spent	Number of wells for which sanction was given	Wells actually sunk			Number of trees produced to be grown
				Completed	Incomplete	Failure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Baroda	30,000	2 100	5	2	3		
Mehsana	25,000	9 550	29	13	16		285
Navsari	18 000	15,550	16	4	12		.
Amreli	13 000	5,275	15	11		4	
Okhamandal	10,000	175	1	1			
Total	96 000	32,650	66	31	31	4	285

270 1,448 maunds of pure cotton seeds (Dhulia Kapas No 1) sufficient for 5 265 bighas were distributed to 101 khatedars through the Seed Growers' Union at Amreli during the year

The Amreli model farm continued its work of distribution of seeds of Soya-bean, Jamnagari bajri and sugarcane.

125 maunds of ammonia sulphate were distributed to 26 khatedars in the Kodinar taluka through the co operative societies

271. The revenue officers continued to impress on the agriculturists the advantages resulting from the consolidation of scattered holdings. 315-10 bighas of land were consolidated in the Mehsana district. Arrangements have been made for starting a consolidation society in Rupal, a village in the Kalol taluka. Nine such co-operative societies are already working in the Navsari district. The benefits of consolidation were explained to the people of the Amreli district and Okhamandal, but for want of response from the public no society could be formed.

272. The village uplift scheme also continued to be in operation. 3,210 new doors and windows were opened, 5,891 manure pits were dug, and 8,170 trees were planted. Propaganda for the new process of castration was also carried on during the year. In all, 536 bulls were castrated in the Amreli district. Health exhibitions, baby shows and panchayat weeks were organised in the Mehsana district.

273. Agrarian conditions in the Rani Paraj area were investigated and the Rent Regulation Act was passed to afford reasonable protection to the tenants (i) as regards the rent to be paid by them and (ii) to ensure fixity of tenure to them. Generally speaking, the tenants belong to animistic tribes in the Vyara, Songadh and Mahuva talukas, and the landholders are money-lenders, who do not personally cultivate their lands. According to the Act, only money rents are permissible and they should in no case exceed five times the assessment on the land.

Prior to it, rent was fixed either in cash or in kind or in both, as it suited the landholders, and the amounts varied and cases in which rents were as high as ten times the assessment were not unknown. Under the Act, the rent on each holding is fixed by the divisional naib suba after careful enquiry and there is a maximum statutory limit of five times the assessment. Again, no tenant can be dispossessed of his land except under the orders of the naib suba, who, before passing such an order, has to weigh carefully the reasons for dispossession advanced by the landholder in accordance with the Act. The conditions under which eviction can be ordered are strictly defined.

The following table gives, at a glance, the nature and extent of work done under this Act during the year:—

Serial number.	Type of cases.	Arrears	Cases received.	Total.	Disposal.	Arrears.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ejectment of tenants by landholders.	76	656	732	714	18
2	Restoration of possession of landholders.	30	1'2	142	137	5
3	Suits for arrears of rent by landholders.	256	1,297	1,553	1,367	186
4	Modification of rent.	6	43	49	42	7
5	Fixation of rent	3,517	949	4,466	4,465	1
	Total.	3,885	3,057	6,942	6,725	217

It is noteworthy that more than half the cases of rent fixation and rent recovery were disposed of on the basis of compromises effected between the landholders and tenants. It is hoped that as a result of the working of the Act the relations between landlords and tenants will soon become harmonious.

B. Administration of land.

(a) SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

274. Except for a few days when Col. Kumar Shivraj Singh, Naib Dewan, held charge of the post of Survey and Settlement Superintendent, Personnel. Mr. K V. Uplap worked as Survey and Settlement Superintendent during the first half and Mr. V. Y. Kashalkar during the latter half of the year.

275. A class for training revenue clerks, talatis and tajvjars in survey work was conducted during the year followed by an examination at the end of the course. Out of 32 talatis, 5 tajvjars and 1 surveyor who appeared at the test, 16 talatis, 2 tajvjars and 1 surveyor

passed. 4 talatis who appeared as ex-candidates also passed. The total expenditure came to Rs 690-3-1

276 One officer appeared at the examination for naib subas in survey and settlement held in October 1934 and passed the test

Examination for
naib subas in survey
and settlement work.

277. No taluka was due for revision settlement during the year.

Revision settlement

278 The field party worked from the 27th November 1934 to the 16th June 1935, and examined 1,843 wells in the Padra taluka and 1,838 wells in the Navsari taluka. The revision classification of 7,667 survey numbers in 11 villages of the Vyara taluka was also carried out.

Field work

299 wells in 59 villages were tested by the nimtandar, and 610 wells were tested by the kamdar. The revision classification work in the Vyara taluka was also tested by the nimtandar and kamdar. The nimtandar tested 1,635 survey numbers and the kamdar tested 958 survey numbers.

In addition to this, the villages of Khandha and Miyagam were classed. The lands washed away in 13 villages of the Sinor taluka were inspected and the necessary measurement work was done. The nimtandar and kamdar tested 223 and 614 survey numbers respectively

279 In the 'office' season, the staff prepared revision registers of 12 villages of the Patan taluka, 25 villages of the Vyara taluka, 1 village of the Ratanpur taluka and 1 village of the Karjan taluka

Barsat tapasni.

280. As original field books get torn by constant use, it has been decided to have copies made. Copying of old field books. The Baroda taluka has been taken up for this work. Sketches of 9,777 survey numbers were copied during the year. Including these, 53,369 sketches have been copied up to now. Out of these, 51,193 have been compared and 5,115 of the latter plotted on maps.

281. The following table shows the ankadia and resumed villages in which survey settlement was introduced for the first time from the year 1934-35 —

Serial number	Name of the village	Taluka
1	2	3
1	Gadhada	Vijapur
2	Chekhlarani	Dehgam
3	Khed-Khambhaha	Amreli
4	Mahomedpur	Dabhoi

Rates were declared in the month of March 1934 and the settlement came into force from the 1st August 1934. The jamabandi of these villages was sanctioned during the year. The jamabandi of the 3 villages (1) Bilodra (2) Ganeshpura and (3) Ghantial, which was in arrears, was also sanctioned.

Survey rates were declared in the following villages —

Serial number	Name of the village	Taluka
1	2	3
1	Ranchhodpura	Vijapur
2	Bhundia	Dehgam
3	Lekawada	Dehgam

282. The number of tumars pending with the technical side of the record office at the close of the previous year was 2,943. During the year, 3,096 were added, which raised the total to 6,039. Out of this number, 1,425 cases were finally disposed of and 2,683 cases were referred back to the talukas concerned. 1,931 cases were pending disposal at the end of the year.

283. 2,315 boundary verification papers were received up to the end of July 1935. Out of these, 1,468 boundaries were corrected in the survey papers. 493 cases were returned to the boundary office for corrections and the papers of 354 boundaries were pending at the close of the year.

284. Copies of 629 sheets of village maps, 11 taluka maps, 3 prant maps and 6 raj maps were supplied to mahal and other offices
Map work.

285. The number of encroachment cases pending at the close of the previous year was 1,027.
City survey main tenance work. As a result of the inspection carried out in the current year in Kadi kasba, 826 encroachments were detected. Out of the total number of 1,853 cases, 465 were disposed of by the Revenue department.

The total number of references in connection with 'durasti' work disposed of during the year came to 907 and 18 references remained to be dealt with. Rs. 257 were recovered as correction fees.

The number of sanads ready for delivery at the close of the previous year was 155. 393 sanads were added during the year. 319 sanads were delivered and 229 sanads remained undelivered at the close of the year.

A sum of Rs. 738-8-0 was outstanding at the close of the previous year. During the year Rs. 1,430 became due on account of survey fees for sanads issued. Out of the total amount of Rs. 2,168-8-0, Rs. 1,175 were recovered during the year and a balance of Rs. 993-8-0 was outstanding at the close of the year. Rs. 37 were recovered on account of fine for taking late delivery of sanads.

286. 39 sheets of the outline survey maps, as shown below, were prepared and sent to the Photo Zinc Press at Poona. The press took out 15 copies each of these sheets excepting those of the five sheets of Mahuva which were pending with the press
Map printing

1	Karjan.	5
2.	Bahadarpur.	4
3	Nar.	4
4	Beyt.	5
5.	Damnagar.	3
6	Kamrej.	5
7	Velachha.	4
8.	Mehalav.	4
9.	Mahuva.	5

Total 39

Copies of 76 sheets of property survey maps of Mehsana kasha had to be re-printed. The press took out copies of 59 sheets and 37 sheets were pending with it.

287 At the commencement of the year there were 21 outline survey sheets of Baroda to be handled. 34 sheets of outline survey maps and 19 sheets of property survey maps were added during the year. Two copies each of 120 sheets of Baroda and 17 outline survey sheets were got mounted on cloth compared and corrected up to date and supplied to the mahals concerned and the Baroda municipality. 38 sheets of outline survey maps and 80 sheets of house to house or property survey maps remained to be dealt with at the close of the year.

288 One civil suit was pending disposal in the court at the close of the previous year. Three Civil suits fresh suits were filed during the year. All the four suits were pending at the close of the year.

289 The total expenditure of the Survey department was Rs 99,247-11-2 as against Rs. 97,860 8-8 in the previous year. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs 4,174-13-11 as shown below.

	Rs	As.	Ps
Copying fees	821-	1-	9
Survey fees for sanads	1212-	0-	0
Miscellaneous	2141-	12-	2
Total	4174-	13-	11

290 Shrimant Sitaram Sampatrao Gackwar, Mr Atmaram Pandarang Chavan and Mr Pratap chandra Vankanthrao Ambegaokar of the Probationers Revenue department were trained during the year in survey work. Mr P N Ambegaokar could not complete the course on account of illness.

(b) BARKHALL.

291. 9 village cases were disposed of during the year
 The following table shows the details of
 Village cases the cases —

Serial number	Name of the village with taluka	Authority passing the order	Substance of the order
1	2	3	4
1	Ena, taluka Palsana.	His Highness the Maharaja	Half the portion of the village is continued to the claimant and the other half resumed in lieu of service
2	Vanadra taluka Dabhoi ($\frac{1}{2}$ portion)	do	Continued as before
3	Mahamadpur, taluka Dabhoi	do	Resumed The claimant was given a lump sum of Rs 3,950
4	Denmal, taluka Chanasma	do	Resumed The claimant was given a cash allowance of Rs. 741 a year
5	Nawapur Islampur, taluka Patan	do	Resumed
6	Ghantial, taluka Savh	Huzur Adalat	Continued with a charge of four annas a rupee as Government dues
7	Goriad taluka Padra ($\frac{1}{2}$ portion)	The Barkhall department under the power delegated by His Highness the Maharaja	Continued
8	Antroh, taluka Palsana, ($\frac{1}{2}$ portion).	do	Continued
9	Rasawadi taluka Savh (1/8 portion)	The Barkhall department	Resumed

292. The following table shows the disposal of cash allowances and vatan claims.—

Cash allowances
and vatan claims.

Year.	Claims.		Claims continued. Amount Rs	Claims disallowed Amount. Rs.	Claims purchased.	
	Num- ber.	Amount. Rs			Num- ber	On pay- ment of Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CASH ALLOWANCES.						
1934-35	43	9,394-11-4	2,630-3-4	6,764-8-0	1	323-7-0
1933-34	33	5,635-2-8	1,949-3-3	3,685-15-5	2	685-8-0
VATAN..						
1934-35	6	4,097-9-3	3,572-2-9	525-6-6	...	.
1933-34	11	7,251-8-0	4,371-0-0	2,880-8-0	...	...

293 There were 257 claims relating to the settlement of barkhali land for disposal during the year. In 146 cases land measuring 765-10 bighas assessed at Rs. 2,112-3-0 was resumed.

294. During the year, 93 cases about succession to barkhali land came up for disposal as against 56 in the last year. Rs 294-13-0 were levied as fine as compared with Rs. 640-0-0 in the previous year, and Rs. 561-10-9 as nazarana as compared with Rs. 204-15-4 in the last year. The total amount of fines and nazarana came to Rs. 856-7-9.

295. Orders were passed by the department in regard to 3 farta ankadia matadari villages and one ek-ankadi matadari village. One farta ankadia matadari village was resumed under orders of the Government

296. 11 fouz mobadala cases were disposed of by the department during the year. The operation of fouz mobadala rules resulted in a saving of Rs. 536-4-3 a month to the Government.

297 142-18 bighas of mulgras land, assessed at Rs 256-3-0, were purchased for Mulgras Rs 5,123-12-0. A sum of Rs 128-8-0 was recovered from the girasias and the claims of 18 creditors amounting to Rs 27,054-2-2 were compounded for Rs. 5,252-4-0 This resulted in a gain of Rs. 21,801-14-2 (or 81 percent) to the girasias

(c) GIRAS

298 The work of the Giras department includes -

Scope and nature of work

- (a) inquiries into and passing decisions in
 - (i) succession cases,
 - (ii) miscellaneous claims,
- (b) correspondence with
 - (i) the Residency,
 - (ii) other departments of the State, and
 - (iii) girasias,
- (c) purchasing for a lump sum guaranteed giras land and cash 'haks' or commutation of land for 'kothlisanth' (annuity),
- (d) inspection of taluka offices and execution of original and appellate court decisions,
- (e) representing the State and conducting appeals in the Residency, and executing the decisions of the Residency, and
- (f) Giras Adhikari's appellate work.

299 The following table shows the details of work done by the department -

Details of work

Serial number	Nature of work	Pending from last year	New cases	Total	Disposed of during the year	Pending at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Succession cases	12	64	76	64	12
2	Miscellaneous claims	10	35	45	33	12
3	Residency references	1	114	115	114	1
4	Giras Adhikari's appellate work	1	37	38	38	0

300 During the year 3 appeals were heard by the Resident Of these 2 were remanded and 1 was withdrawn
 Residency gras
 appeals

(d) BOUNDARY BRANCH

301 Mr Shankarbhai P Desai, B A LL B, was in charge of the boundary branch
 Personnel

302 The following table shows the important items of work done during the year —
 Work done

Serial number	Description	Last year's work	This year's work	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Boundaries surveyed			
	(a) in numbers	138	156	+18
	(b) in miles	144½	170½	+26½
2	Boundaries verified and settled	155	133	-22
3	Boundaries inspected	31	30	-1
4	Cases in the Boundary Commissioner's court			
	(a) conducted	2	1	-1
	(b) pending	3	4	+1
5	Boundaries demarcated	1	0	-1
6	Copies of maps and field books for taluka records.	624	732	+108
7	Boundaries inspected by local officers	1012	1014	+2

303 The four cases noted in the margin were pending in the Court of the Boundary Commissioner

(1) Pahadia (Dehgam vs Lihoda (Sabarkantha) On account of the prevalence of plague in the Petlad taluka and small-pox in the Dehgam taluka, the Boundary Commissioner could not visit the disputed boundaries - Pahadia vs Lihoda and Ranoli vs Khanpur The case of Jiwajin-Muvadi vs Vatva is pending consideration of the proposal of the Boundary Commissioner for an exchange of interlaced fields As the delegates failed to settle the boundaries in the Masa vs Chhapar

dispute amicably the case was submitted to the Boundary Commissioner for adjudication. It was pending in his court at the close of the year.

304 The work of demarcating 41 boundaries on the Rajpipla side was kept in abeyance pending receipt of the amount payable by the Rajpipla State as their share of the expenses of the erection of pillars. The Rajpipla authorities having remitted the amount towards the close of the year the work of demarcating these boundaries will be taken up in the next fair season. With this, demarcation will be complete. The work of preparing and supplying copies of field books and maps of the boundaries settled is followed up and is kept up to date.

305 The local officers inspected 1,014 boundaries during the year

Inspection of boundaries by local officers

306 56 meetings were arranged for the erection of pillars or boundary disputes but only at 29 was the work of erecting pillars or correcting mistakes in the boundary papers carried out. On the remaining occasions no work could be done, because one of the parties had failed to attend the meetings or bring the material necessary for the erection of pillars.

307 The dispute regarding the boundary between Hirana (Baroda) and Barwala (Jamnagar) which was entrusted to the Commissioners (Assistant to the Resident at Baroda and the Political Agent Western Kathiawar Agency), was settled amicably before it was taken up by them and the settlement was confirmed by both the States.

Settlement of Hirana (Baroda) - Barwala (Jamnagar) dispute

(e) RAILWAY DEMARCATION OFFICE

308 Mr Shankarbhai P. Desai B.A., LL.B., continued to work as Railway Demarcation Officer

Personnel

309 No progress could be made in connection with the demarcation of the Kuranga-Adatra line, as the work of resurveying, on which depends the preparation of the final land plans, has been postponed till the next cold weather

Demarcation of Kuranga-Adatra section

310. The demarcation of the station yards of Pilol, Samlaya and Champaner on the Baroda-Godhra chord line was carried out during the year. The work of demarcation on the rest of the line could not be undertaken, as the railway authorities want to retain land on the whole line in excess of what they are entitled to according to the principles laid down by Colonel Rose. The question has been taken up with the Chief Engineer, B B & C I railway.

311. The lands relinquished on the Manund Road-Harij and Chanasma-Bechraji lines were amalgamated with the adjoining survey numbers during the year. The work of amalgamating the lands relinquished on the Mehsana-Waghodod section will be taken up in the fair season.

(f) COMPENSATION

312. The Compensation branch was under the Sar Suba Control from the beginning of the year till the 5th February 1935, when it was transferred to the Survey and Settlement Superintendent with whom it remained till the end of the year.

313. The work of assessing compensation for land acquired for public purposes was carried out through the agency of naib subas as before. Vahivatdars continued to dispose of compensation cases with naib suba's powers in regard to acquisition of lands for feeder roads in their talukas. The work of acquiring property in Baroda city for roads and other improvements formerly done by the City Improvement Trust, was carried out by the city vahivatdar under the direct supervision of the Suba, Baroda district.

314. There was only one important project for land acquisition during the year—the Prachi-Kodmar railway.

315. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of and other details of work done during the year —

Serial number.	Name of the district.	Number of cases disposed of.	Area of land acquired		Kothali santh.	Amount of award.	Area of land given in exchange.		Amount awarded for property other than land.
			Sum land bighas.	Gamthan sq. feet			Sum bighas.	Gamthan sq feet.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Baroda.	468	255-12-15	1,04,797	...	1,22,310-10-0	...	6,125-6	78,812-4-0
2	Mehsana.	60	565-0-19	13,744	Bighas 0-7 Rs 5 per year.	9,446-14-0	...	..	5,129-3-0
3	Navsari.	167	47-0-0	20,536	..	11,698-11-0	...	..	2,274-3-0
4	Amreli	173	302-9-0	25,291	...	5,977-11-0	...	..	2,735-10-0
5	Okha.	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...
	Total for 1934-35.	868	1,170-2-14	1,64,368	Bighas 0-7 Rs. 5 per year.	1,49,433-14-0	...	6,125-6	88,951-4-0
	Total for 1933-34	784	565-4-17	1,45,424-19	..	1,11,884-15-4	1-7	631-0	98,372-14-8

316. Out of 868 cases disposed of during the year, awards were accepted in 851 cases. In 17 cases Civil suits. the claimants resorted to civil courts.

(g) ATTACHED ESTATES.

317. The attached estates branch continued under the Sar Suba till the 5th February 1935, when it Control. was transferred to the Survey and Settlement Superintendent with whom it remained till the close of the year.

318. The following table shows the number of estates under attachment at the beginning and at the close of the year, and the causes that led to their attachment :—

Serial number.	Cause of attachment.	Estates under attachment at the beginning of the year.	Estates under attachment at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4
1	Under the Guardian and Wards Act.	85	87
2	Mortgaged to the Government as security for loans.	8	8
3	Attached for arrears of revenue	53	54
4	Attached owing to disputes among holders.	9	10
5	Attached owing to mismanagement of temples or alienation of devasthan lands.	105	113
6	Attached pending mutation of names.	28	25
7	Attached for the protection of Government shares.	10	10
8	Attached as properties of temples under Government management.	13	0
9	Attached for other reasons.	96	92
	Total.	407	399

319. The following table shows the number of estates under attachment, their annual demand, realisation and arrears for the year as compared with the preceding year.—

Year.	Num-ber of estates.	Demand.			Collection.		
		Past. Rs.	Current. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Past. Rs.	Current. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1933-34	399	2,68,991	6,07,842	8,76,833	38,015	3,97,396	4,35,411
1934-35	407	2,60,746	6,58,534	9,19,280	80,499	5,75,159	6,55,658

Year.	Arrears.			Over realisation.		
	Past. Rs.	Current. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Past. Rs.	Current. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1	9	10	11	12	13	14
1933-34	2,32,503	2,19,851	4,52,354	1,527	9,405	10,932
1934-35	1,86,038	87,767	2,73,005	5,790	4,393	10,183

320 The following table shows the number of years for which estates have continued under attachment:—

Under one year.	Number of estates under attachment for more than							
	one year.	two years.	three years.	four years.	five years.	ten years.	fifteen years.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
44	44	39	40	40	76	68	48	399

C Other sources of revenue

(a) EXCISE

321 The excise administration of the State is carried on by the Sar Suba as the head of the department, working directly under the Government Mr K V Uplap B A LL B, continued as Excise Commissioner throughout the year, except during a short period of leave when Mr S V Mukerjea, B A (Oxon), officiated

322 The principal sources of the excise revenue were —
Sources of revenue

- (1) manufacture and sale of country liquor
- (2) sale of foreign liquors, spirits and spirituous preparations
- (3) sale of toddy and
- (4) sale of intoxicating and poisonous drugs

The main items of revenue from these sources were the license fee, duty and tree tax

323 The system in force for the manufacture and supply of country liquor in the Baroda Mehsana and Navsari districts was the same as in the last year, namely contract distilling and separate shop system In the Amreli district including the Okhamandal taluka, the district monopoly system prevailed The contract for the manufacture and supply of country liquor for the Baroda and Mehsana districts, and that for the Navsari district which were given for five years from the 1st April 1931 to the Alembic Chemical Works Co, Ltd, Baroda, and Messrs Gyara, Tata, Dahoo respectively, continued with the same contractors during the year The farm for the manufacture and sale of country liquor in the Amreli district (including Okhamandal), which was given to Messrs Dorabji Navroji and Sorabsha Adarji & Co of Kodinar, for three years from the 1st of April 1933 with a minimum guarantee of Rs 21,000 for still-head duty and a fixed license fee of Rs 3,001 per annum, continued with the firm during the year

324. The individual country liquor shops in the Baroda, Mehsana and Navsari districts, which were auctioned for one year from the 1st April 1934, were continued with the same licensees, who agreed to pay the last year's license fee for one year more. The shops which were not thus disposed of were auctioned by the Subas of the districts, with the last year's license fee as the minimum upset price. No restriction was placed on selling prices except that shopkeepers were not allowed to sell liquor at prices below the fixed minimum, which is made up of the duty and cost price. The minimum selling price for the shops in Baroda city was fixed at Rs. 15 for one gallon of 25° U. P.

325 The following table shows the realisations of excise revenue during the year :—

Details of the excise revenue

Serial number.	Item	1934-35 Rs	1933-34 Rs
1	2	3	4
1	Manufacture and sale of country liquor.	18,01,919	18,95,023
2	Duty and license fee for the sale of foreign liquor including rectified and denatured spirits and spirituous preparations.	69,130	70,617
3	Sale of toddy	4 55 247	4 67,210
4	Sale of intoxicating and poisonous drugs	62 858	84,139
5	Miscellaneous	8,166	9,572
	Total . .	23 97,320	25,26,561

The decrease in revenue from country and foreign liquor, and toddy was due to a fall in consumption on account of the general depression.

326 The following table shows the demand, collection and arrears of the excise revenue during the year —

Demand, collection and arrears

District	Demand Rs	Collections			Current arrears Rs	Surplus to be adjusted next year Rs
		Excess collec- tions of the last year (ad- justed in this year) Rs	Collec- tions made in the year Rs	Total Rs		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda	8 34,677	2,207	8,11,722	8,13,929	21 067	319
Mehsana	2,57,128	309	2 47,912	2,48 221	8,907	
Navsari	13 27,593	485	13,11,104	13 11,589	16 671	667
Amreli	25,323	400	25 036	25,436	297	410
Okhamandal	1,947		1,546	1,546	401	
Total	24,46 668	3,401	23,97,320	24,00,721	47 343	1 396

Of the current arrears, shown in column 6 of the above table, Rs. 29,592 were due from the British Government on account of the refund of duty on hemp drugs imported during the year

327. The following table shows the number of shops —
Shops

District	Country liquor shops		Toddy shops		Foreign liquor shops		Total	
	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baroda	173	170	20	20	11	11	204	201
Mehsana	153	160			9	9	162	169
Navsari	283	288	252	251	5	5	540	544
Amreli	24	24			1	1	25	25
Okhamandal	3	3					3	3
Total	636	645	272	271	26	26	934	942

In addition, there were 256 toddy tree booths in the Navsari district and 3 in the Amreli district, as against 255 and 2 respectively in the previous year

328. The following table shows the detection of offences against the Abkari Act and the number of convictions and acquittals —

District	Offences pending disposal at the end of the last year	Offences detected during the year	Total	Convictions	Acquittals	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda	16	701	717	664	25	28
Mehsana	33	391	424	367	39	18
Navsari	4	376	380	335	5	40
Amreli	1	7	8	8		
Okhamandal		1	1	1		
Total { 1934 35	54	1,476	1 530	1,375	69	86
{ 1933 34	58	909	967	869	44	54

(b) OPIUM.

329 The sources of opium revenue were —

Sources of the
opium revenue.

- (1) profit on opium issued to licensed vendors for local consumption
- (2) fees for licenses for retail sale, and
- (3) miscellaneous receipts

330 The manufacture of opium is a State monopoly on the 'Bengal system' The issue rate of opium supplied from the depots continued to be Rs 37-8-0 for a seer of 40 tolas and a license fee was charged at a graduated scale of Rs 7, 9, 10 a seer over and above the issue rate as in the previous year The shops of which the annual sale was below 100 seers were charged at Rs 7 a seer, those up to 150 seers at Rs 9 and those above 150 seers at Rs 10 as license fee

331 The retail vend licenses of opium were continued with the same licenses for one year, when the period for which they were given expired at the end of March 1935.

Licenses of opium
shops

332 Poppy was cultivated in the Sidhpur taluka of the Mehsana district. Applications for Poppy cultivation permission to cultivate poppy were received from 12 villages. Permits to cultivate poppy were given for 450 bighas as in the preceding year. The juice tendered by the cultivators was 50 maunds against 87 maunds in the previous year. The decrease was due to damage caused to the plants by frost. The cultivators are required to sell the whole produce to the Government at a fixed rate. The rate fixed for the best quality of opium juice was Rs 4 a seer as in the preceding year.

333 The following table shows the quantity of opium sent to the depots from the opium factory at Sidhpur —

Year	Pounds
1	2
1934-35	7 880
1933-34	4 690

The consumption of opium was 7 078 lbs as against 7,607 lbs in the preceding year.

334 The following table shows the financial results of the sale of opium —

Year	Cost of production Rs	Amount realised from licensed vendors Rs	Profit to the State Rs
1	2	3	4
1934-35	68 691	3 17 679	2 48 988
1933-34	75 875	3 41 404	2 65,529

(c) CUSTOMS AND PORT DUES.

335. The following table shows the revenue obtained from (1) customs duties at Chandod, (2) sea customs and port dues in the Amreli district (including Okhamandal), (3) "Armar" cesses in the Navsari district, and (4) protective customs in the Mehsana, Amreli and Okhamandal districts:—

District.	Year.	
	1934-35 Rs.	1933-34 Rs.
1	2	3
Baroda	2,221	2,451
Mehsana	16,838	20,578
Navsari	6,240	5,298
Amreli	34,610	22,217
Okhamandal	19,28,093	21,22,467
Total ..	19,88,002	21,73,011

336 The system of protective customs in the Mehsana district was continued during the year. The income from this source was Rs 16,838 and the expenditure on collection amounted to Rs. 31,235.

337. The system of protective customs in the Amreli district was continued during the year. The revenue amounted to Rs. 3,715 and the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 14,416.

(d) EXCISE DUTY ON MATCHES.

338. The proposals of the Government of India to levy excise duty on matches produced in the country, to pool the revenue of all the States concerned and to divide it on a population basis among the governments concerned, were accepted by His Highness' Government.

Accordingly, excise duty was levied on the matches produced in the State from the 1st April 1934. The duty is levied at the following rates:—

Serial number.	Number of splints in a box	Rate of excise duty per gross of boxes Rs.
1	2	3
1	1-40	1-0-0
2	41-60	1-8-0
3	61-80	2-0-0

339. The following three match factories in the State

Three match fac worked during the year :—
 tones in the State

- (i) The Datar match factory, Petlad.
- (ii) The Maharaja match factory, Baroda.
- (iii) The Anant match factory, Billimora.

340. The following table shows the details of the matches

Manufacture and manufactured and issued from each
 issue of matches factory in the State during the year -

Name of the factory.	Balance at the end of the year Gross.	Matches manufactured during the year. Gross.	Total Gross.	Matches issued during the year. Gross	Balance at the end of the year. Gross.
1	2	3	4	5	6
The Datar match factory, Petlad.	0	6,23,320	6,23,320	5,28,710	94,610
The Mah-raj-a match factory, Baroda.	5,050	71,450	76,500	64,600	11,900
The Anant match factory, Billimora.	0	57,910	57,910	57,810	100
	Bengal lights 8	17,432	17,440	17,440	0
Total.	5050 Bengal lights 8	7,52,680	7,57,730	6,51,120	1,06,610
		17,432	17,440	17,440	0

341. The following table shows the demand, collection and arrears of the excise duty on matches during the year :—

Name of the factory	Arrears at the end of the last year Rs	Demand Rs	Total Rs	Collection Rs	Arrears Rs
1	2	3	4	5	6
The Datar match factory, Petlad.	0	5,33,261	5,33,261	3,94,483	1,38,778
The Maharaja match factory, Baroda	0	64,986	64,986	36,236	28,750
The Anant match factory, Billimora	Bengal lights 13,625	58,010 17,440	58,010 31,065	51,160 5,795	6,850 25,270
Total	13,625	6,73,697	6,87,322	4,87,674	1,99,648

The arrears are mainly due to three months being allowed to the factories for payment of excise duty.

(e) SALT.

Salt (common)

342. The salt arrangements for the Baroda, Mehsana and Navsari districts remained the same as in the previous year.

343. There were salt depots in five villages of the Kodinar taluka. The monopoly for each village was sold by auction for three years from the 1st August 1932. The total income realised was Rs. 171 as against Rs 169 in the previous year.

344. Salt manufactured during the year was 21,200 maunds. This, together with the balance of 20,420 maunds of the previous year, gave 41,620 maunds. Of these, 13,066 maunds were consumed. This left a balance of 28,554 maunds at the end of the year.

345 The right to collect salt in 12 beds in Okha mandal continued with Okha Salt Works Co Ltd. The following table shows the amount of salt produced and consumed in the year —

(Figures are in maunds)

Year	Balance of the last year	New salt produced	Total	Consumption			Total consumption	Balance at the end of the year
				Exported to Bengal	Locally consumed	Spoiled at Mithapur		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1934-35	5 600	35 81 200	35 86 800	33 47 848	2 408	51 632	34 01 888	1 84 912
1933-34	2 740	27 18 968	27 21 208	26 25 504	8 624	81 480	27 15 608	5 600

Salt (denatured)

346 As agreed with the Government of Bombay, denatured salt was supplied for agricultural purposes in the Navsari district at a concession rate of Re 0-8-0 a maund. Three permits were issued during the year, and 864 maunds of salt were supplied to the agriculturists.

(f) COTTON TRANSPORT

347. To prevent the entry of inferior West Khandesh cotton into the Navsari and Surat district in pursuance of the Cotton Transport Act, four check stations were maintained on the eastern boundary of the Songadh taluka. Four permits for importing 540 maunds of cotton into this protected zone were issued during the year.

348 The Act was made applicable to the Baroda district in the year 1932 and the Mahi-Narmada zone was created, prohibiting the import of cotton into this zone without permits. No special check stations were maintained for the purpose. Six permits were issued for importing bales of cotton into this zone.

(g) STAMPS

349 The following table shows the revenue derived from the sale of stamps —

Revenue

Sources of revenue	1934-35 Rs	1933-34 Rs
1	2	3
Sale of court fee stamps	5,57,507	6,09,410
Sale of non-judicial stamps	4,67,709	5,23,416
Special levies	7,544	8,552
Miscellaneous receipts	8,409	11,970
Total	10,41,169	11,53,348

The receipts show a decrease of Rs 1,12,179, which is due to a fall in the sale of court fee and non-judicial stamps

350 The following table shows the expenditure incurred under the head of stamps —

Expenditure

Year	Rs
1	2
1934-35	91,768
1933-34	85,681

The expenditure shows an increase of Rs 6,087. This is mainly due to the heavy expenditure incurred under the head, 'purchase of stamped papers'

351 The following table shows the number and disposal of the cases referred to the Varisht Court under the Stamp Act —

References

Year	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	Cases referred during the year	Total cases	Cases decided during the year			Cases pending decision at the close of the year
				Opinion of the department up held	Set aside	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1934-35	6	39	45	22	15	37	8
1933-34	11	35	46	28	12	40	9

CHAPTER V.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

A. Local Boards

352 The term, "local boards", includes the village boards and district boards. Village panchayats were established in the State as early as in 1891 and the district boards in the year 1904.

A local cess levied at the rate of one anna in the rupee of land revenue forms the main source of the income of these bodies, besides the local cess, the Government have earmarked for village panchayats miscellaneous items of revenues accruing from villages, such as rental from village sites, income from the sale of fruits and fuel trees, receipts from cattle pounds etc.

353. The following table shows the demand and realisation of local cess during the year as compared with those of the preceding year:—

Name of the district.	1934-35			1933-34.		
	Demand Rs.	Collection Rs.	Percentage	Demand Rs.	Collection Rs.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda ..	3,37,962	3,27,505	96.90	3,41,451	3,35,359	99.2
Mehsana ..	2,73,642	2,67,387	97.3	2,73,172	2,65,311	97.1
Navsari ..	1,58,947	1,58,450	99.68	1,88,484	1,87,599	99.5
Amreli ..	75,918	70,692	93.1	78,501	75,581	96.3
Okhamandal	5,492	4,707	85	5,553	5,303	95.5
Total ...	8,51,961	8,28,741	94.24	8,87,161	8,69,153	97.9

354. The constitution of the district boards remained unchanged. The Subas continued to work as presidents of the district boards which had mahal committees presided over by the mahal vahivatdars. The village panchayats were presided over by the patels.

The vice-presidents of the district boards were non-official members elected by the general body.

355. The following tables show the income and expenditure of the boards under the various heads:—

INCOME.

Serial number	Sources of income.	1934-35.	1933-34.	Increase.	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Local cess	8,35,593	8,50,958	..	25,365
2	Contribution from the Government for public libraries, schools, choras etc.	1,92,733	1,72,107	20,626	...
3	Contribution from private individuals.	27,243	30,080	.	2,837
4	Proceeds from ferry boats	125	100	25	
5	Miscellaneous	9,44,512	91,141	8,53,371	.
	Total ...	20,00,206	11,54,386	8,74,022	28,202
		Net increase. 8,45,820.			

EXPENDITURE.

Serial number.	Heads of expenditure	1934-35.	1933-34.	Increase	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Administration . . .	82,171	81,305	866	.
2	Civil works	3,63,901	5,99,449	.	2,35,548
3	Education	3,15,575	3,43,334	.	27,759
4	Medical and vaccination .	1,02,725	1,06,383	.	3,658
5	Sanitation and other public conveniences.	2,00,110	34,091	1,66,019	..
6	Contribution to municipalities and village panchayats.	1,58,891	1,63,579	...	4,688
7	Miscellaneous	7,49,979	57,213	6,92,766	..
	Total ...	19,73,352	13,85,354	8,59,651	2,71,653
		Net increase, 5,87,998.			

356. The following statement shows the charges under the various heads during the year and those of the preceding year:--

* Comparison of charges under civil works.

Items.	1934-35.	1933-34.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Communications	1,54,723	1,72,269
2. Buildings	99,531	1,40,774
3. Water-supply	2,62,569	2,23,454
4. Other works	13,961	62,952
Total ...	5,30,784	5,99,449

357 The quinquennial programme of village wells brought into operation by the district boards during the year 1931-32 was pushed on. Of the 533 wells on the programme, 268 were completed, 136 were in progress by the end of the year and 129 remained to be taken up. To the above programme 16 new wells have been added. These have to be constructed in Okhamandal; a beginning was made with the programme in the year.

358. In villages where good drinking water cannot be got even at a great depth by means of the ordinary wells, attempts to bore tube wells have proved successful. Up to now, the Mehsana district board has succeeded in tapping 151 bores, of which 56 were artesian and 95 were sub-artesian. The total amount spent by that board at the end of the year was Rs 6.71 lakhs, of which Rs 2.87 lakhs were contributed by the Government. During the year, the board spent Rs 42,466 on such works as against Rs. 59,898 in the preceding year. In the Baroda district, out of 59 wells taken up for boring during the year, 78 were completed and 11 remained incomplete. The total amount spent was Rs. 14,533, half of which was contributed by the Government.

359. The programme of feeder roads, which was commenced in the year 1929, was in progress. The total number of roads sanctioned was 151 with a length of 458 miles. Of these, 82 roads covering a length of 204 miles were completed, and 26 roads covering a length of 73 miles were in progress by the end of the year. The Government have promised to bear half the cost of culverts and the total cost of compensation for the land acquired for the roads. The expenditure incurred so far by the prant panchayats on the scheme comes to Rs 6,74,312, of which the Government grants amount to Rs. 2,68,460.

360 The panchayats were inspected by the Sai Suba, naib Sar Suba, naib subas, vahiyaatdars and inspecting auditors.

361. There are 2,175 village panchayats in the State, every village with a population of 500 and above having a panchayat of its own. The number of members of these bodies varies from 6 to 15 according to population, there

bring one member for every unit of 250 persons 2/3rds of the members are elected and 1/3rd nominated The patel or the headman of the village is the ex-officio president of these bodies and the local school teacher is invariably appointed a nominated member

362 The main activities of the village panchayats were making and repairing village roads, improvement of village wells cleaning tanks etc

Activities of village panchayats

363 As an encouragement to village panchayats to undertake works of public utility of a permanent nature, the Government have adopted the policy of contributing as much money as the village panchayats raise by levying taxation and collecting funds from the people for such works Village panchayats took advantage of this concession the amount of Government contribution was Rs 48 466 spent on useful rural works

Government contribution

364 In addition to the above concession the Government advance loans to village panchayats for works of public utility up to five times their annual income on the security of their share of the local cess

Government loan

365 No village panchayat exercised civil and criminal powers in respect of matters pertaining to local self-government during the year

Civil and criminal powers

366 Rules were framed prescribing, besides educational qualifications, tests to be passed by servants of local boards

Tests for servants of local boards

B "A" class municipalities

THE BARODA CITY MUNICIPALITY

367 The area of Baroda city was 8 25 square miles and the population according to the census of 1931 was 1,09,639

Area and population

368 The constitution of the municipality remained unchanged Mr K B Desai, B A, LL B, worked as Municipal Commissioner throughout the year Mr S A Sudhakar B A LL B,

Constitution

a nominated member of the municipality was President of the municipal corporation till the end of October 1934, when he was appointed a judge of the Varisht Court. Mr. Motilal C. Desai, B A, LL B, a retired judge of the Varisht Court, was appointed President in his place. Mr. Purshotamdas V. Patel continued to be the vice-president of the municipality and chairman of the managing committee. The total number of councillors was 36, of whom 24 were elected and 12 nominated. Of the nominated members, one-half were officials and the rest non-officials.

369 The following tables show the income and expenditure of the municipality --

Income and expenditure

INCOME

Serial number	Sources of income	1934-35	1933-34	Increase	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1	Government grant	1,49,905	1,50,000		95
2	Municipal rates and taxes --				
	(a) Terminal tax	3,00,762	2,84,381	16,381	
	(b) Taxes on houses and lands.	91,127	91,215		88
	(c) Taxes on animals and vehicles	61,498	36,306	25,192	
	(d) Toll	3,531	3,993		462
	(e) Water rates	1,78,542	1,75,037	3,505	
	(f) Conservancy	46,099	46,396		297
	(g) Drainage cess	19,372	19,424		52
	(h) Taxes on offensive and dangerous trades	5,762	5,595	167	
3	Other sources of revenue	68,831	71,188		2,357
4	Miscellaneous	2,38,875	41,101	1,97,774	
	Total	11,64,304	9,24,636	2,43,019	3,351
		Net increase		Rs 2,39,668	

EXPENDITURE.

Serial number	Sources of expenditure	1934-35	1933-34	Increase	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1	Administration	1,34,854	1,44,201		9,347
2	Other charges.	76,505	99,092		22,587
3	Roads	95,888	1,12,192		16,304
4	Public works	11,297	13,270		1,973
5	Conservancy	1,43,525	1,53,880		10,355
6	Lighting	93,092	76,240	16,852	
7	Waterworks	1,09,816	84,422	25,394	
8	Drainage	65,871	82,990		17,119
9	Compensation	734	9,187		8,453
10	Municipal contribution to the improvement trust	40,000	15,000	25,000	
11	Repayment of the Government grant		11,382		11,382
	Total	7,71,582	8,01,856	67,246	97,520
			Net decrease	Rs	30,274

370 The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs 5-13-0

Incidence of taxation

371. No inspection was made of the municipality during the year. In the previous year a thorough inspection of the municipal working had been carried out by the Mantra Sachiv, and sufficient time had not elapsed to permit of the effects of the new system of wards and other reforms instituted as the result of the inspection being appraised,

OTHER MUNICIPALITIES

372 Excluding the Baroda City Municipality, the total number of 'A' class municipalities in the

The number of 'A' class municipalities.

State was 10, as in the preceding year

373. The constitution of the 'A' class municipalities remained unchanged during the year
 Constitution The municipalities of Patan, Amreli and Navsari enjoyed the right of electing their presidents. In other places, the divisional naib subas continued to be presidents of the municipalities in their respective divisions. The vice-presidents in all the municipalities were elected.

374. The gross income of all these municipalities was Rs 7,58,449 as against Rs 5,02,930
 Gross income in the preceding year. The increase was due to the amount of Rs 2,30,388 given to the Navsari municipality as a contribution from Government for drainage works.

375. The following table shows the incidence of taxation per head of population in the municipal towns -
 Incidence of tax
 tion

Name of the town.	ncidence.
1	2
	Rs as ps
Petlad	2- 8- 6
Dabhoi	1-14-10
Mehsana	4- 1- 8
Patan	2- 9- 8
Visnagar	2- 3- 5
Sidhpur	1-12- 4
Navsari	4- 9- 1
Gandevi	1-13- 6
Billimora	2- 7- 6
Amreli	1-13-10

376. The total expenditure of these bodies was Rs 7,80,857 as against Rs 4,30,017 in the
 Expenditure preceding year. The increase was mainly due to the drainage works undertaken at Navsari.

377. The main sources of income of these bodies are either the house-tax or octroi or both.
 Sources of income Attempts are being made to impress on these bodies the desirability of replacing the octroi by a suitably devised form of direct taxation, such as the house-tax, as the levy of octroi discourages trade.

378. Among important works undertaken in the year may be mentioned the following -

Works of public utility

- (i) The anti-malarial campaign organised by the Navsari municipality was continued in the year. Schemes for anti malaria operations with Government aid for the two municipalities of Billimora and Gandevi were sanctioned by the Government and the operations taken in hand in the year.
- (ii) Schemes for waterworks and drainage at Petlad and Dabhoi and for supplying electricity to the Petlad municipality were prepared and submitted to Government in the year.

379. These institutions were inspected by the Sar Suba, Subas, naib subas, Sanitary Commissioner and local board auditors, as usual

Inspection.

380. With a view to strengthening the efficiency of the staff of these bodies, rules for the examination of servants of 'A' and 'B' class municipalities were issued.

Examination for municipal servants

C. "B" class municipalities.

381. There was no change in the number of "B" class municipalities during the year. They were 31 in all, 12 in the Baroda district, 10 in Mehsana, 4 in Navsari, 3 in Amreli and 2 in Okhamandal.

The number of "B" class municipalities

382. The constitution of these bodies remained unchanged.

The mahal vahiratdars continued to be the presidents in all places except at Variav, where the president is a non-official appointed by the Government. The vice-presidents are elected in all places.

Constitution

383. The gross income of the "B" class municipalities from the local cess and Government subsidies amounted to Rs 3,39,402 as against Rs 3,54,071 in the preceding year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,99,691 as against Rs 3,43,794 in the preceding year.

Income and expenditure

384 The main source of income of these bodies is either a house-tax or an octroi. Income is also derived from the sources which are allowed to village panchayats under the Village Panchayat Act, such as auction sales of grass and fruit trees on the Government land, ground rent etc Two of the bodies, those at Makarpura and Atarsumba, received grants from the Government to supplement their income.

385. The incidence of taxation per head of population comes to Rs. 1-12-4 in the Baroda district Rs. 1-3-6 in Mehsana, Rs 1-7-3 in Navsari, Re. 0-15-6 in Amreli and Re 0-8-5 in Okhamandal, the smallest being Re 0-5-2 at Beyt and the highest Rs 3-5-1 at Karjan

386. Out of the total number of 31 "B" class municipalities, 7 have waterworks The scheme for waterworks for the town of Dwarka is in hand As regards waterworks for Dharmaj, the scheme is still under consideration

387 The Vyara and Songad municipalities continued their anti-malarial work during the year with satisfactory results

388 The Sar Suba inspected the municipalities of Bhadran, Damnagar, Kheralu, Atarsumba and Smor The inspection of the remaining bodies was conducted by the Snhas, the Sanitary Commissioner, the naib subas and the malaria medical officer The accounts of all these bodies were audited by the local board inspecting auditors

CHAPTER VI

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

A Agriculture

389 Mr C V Sane B Ag (Bot), B Sc (Kansas), M Sc
 Personnel (Wisconsin) continued to be in charge
 of the department during the year, except
 when he was on leave for two months from the 23rd April
 1935 to the 22nd June 1935, during which period Dr Likhite
 officiated as Director of Agriculture

390 Dr V N Likhite, Deputy Director of Agriculture,
 Deputy Director was attached to the office of the Director
 and, in addition, continued to work in
 connection with the cotton root rot research scheme. He was
 in direct charge of the Baroda farm and the Baroda district

391 The Director represented the Baroda Government on
 Representation on the Indian Central Cotton Committee
 Indian Central Cotton and the Advisory Board of the Imperial
 Committee and Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The
 Deputy Director of Agriculture continued as the second representative of the
 Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Baroda Government on the latter body

392 Mr R S Patil Superintendent Baroda Agricultural
 Deputation of officers for special studies Experimental Station was sent to Pusa
 for the study of tobacco curing. Mr N K
 Jadhav was deputed to Pusa and
 Bangalore for studies in animal husbandry and dairying, and
 Mr D R Souri Superintendent, Kosamba Rural Reconstruction
 Centre was sent to Northern India to see rural reconstruction work there

393 The severe wave of frost that swept over all parts of
 Frost wave and crop losses the State about the middle of January
 1935, caused damage to rabi crops like
 cotton, castor and tobacco

394. The extensive damage to cotton in Navsari in particular made it necessary to arrange for the supply of seed of good quality. Twelve seed depots were opened and seed was distributed as tagavi to the cultivators

Advance for seed supply
Agricultural marketing
395. The Government of India have undertaken a study of the marketing of crops in India through the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in the Provinces and the Indian States His Highness' Government have decided to co-operate in the work and have appointed two marketing officers, one for animal husbandry and the other for cereals.

Quinquennial cattle census
396. It has been customary up to now to take the cattle census along with the human census. At the instance of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, a quinquennial census was taken in the last week of February 1935 through the Revenue service and with the help of the Education department. The results of the census are given in detail in paragraph 456 below

Tagavi loans
397. Thirteen applications for loans amounting to Rs. 35,999 for the purchase of oil engines and pumps were received during the year and advances aggregating Rs. 16,009 were made to six applicants

Departmental conference
398. The annual departmental conference in which the staff of the Co-operative department also participated was held on the 16th and 17th April 1935, and that of the veterinary section was held on the 18th and 19th April 1935. The joint conference of co-operative and agricultural officers was held on the 18th April 1935. The agricultural work done during the year was discussed and the programme of joint work during the next season was outlined

New schemes
399. The investigations and schemes already started were continued The Goghari cotton survey in the Navsari district was taken up during the year

Working of the department
400. The three main sections covering the activities of the department are

- (A) Agriculture,
- (B) Agricultural engineering,
- (C) Animal husbandry and veterinary relief.

(A) AGRICULTURE SECTION.

401. The monsoon started about the middle of June in the Amreli and Mehsana districts, but the later rains held off in the former district, and it became necessary in the month of August to protect dry crops by irrigation wherever this was possible.

In the Baroda and Navsari districts, the monsoon commenced a little later, that is at the end of June but continued in good strength throughout the season.

The rainfall was, on the whole satisfactory in the Baroda, Mehsana and Navsari districts. For Amreli the year was one of scarcity, the total rainfall being only 11 inches and 15 cents. In the rabi season, the crops suffered damage on account of the frost.

There was no wide-spread pest except *kattias* in parts of the Baroda and Mehsana districts. Wheat rust prevailed in Mehsana and parts of Amreli.

Cotton root rot and onion storage rot caused damage to onions at the Baroda agricultural station.

402. The agricultural section comprised the following activities of the year.—

1. Research and investigation
 - (a) Cotton root rot research
 - (b) Cotton cultivation cost studies
 - (c) Cigarette tobacco tests
 - (d) Goghari cotton survey
2. Agricultural stations
3. Propaganda.
 - (a) Rural reconstruction centre at Kosamba
 - (b) District work by propaganda staff.
 - (c) Demonstration and shows
 - (d) Education
 - (i) Agricultural school
 - (ii) Publications.

1 Research and investigation.

(a) COTTON ROOT ROT RESEARCH.

403 The organisms of the rot have been fixed. The physiology of the organisms has been worked out and indicates tendencies towards alkalinity, and hence the use of acid materials as a corrective is being tried

Results of the year's work

Two notes have been published in the "Current Science", a scientific monthly published at Bangalore. The work is still in progress.

(b) COTTON CULTIVATION COST STUDIES.

404. The inquiry has been sanctioned for 3½ years, two of which are over. It is financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. It was hoped that an average of three years would be obtained, but the expectation has been upset on account of two successive seasons of frost

Two years' work completed.

(c) CIGARETTE TOBACCO TESTS

405. Cultivation and curing of cigarette tobacco were continued. The frost damaged more than half of the crop. The rest was cured and the results were promising as regards quality and outturn. The tests are proceeding.

Tests on Baroda farm

(d) GOGHARI COTTON SURVEY

406. This scheme has been sanctioned by the Indian Central Cotton Committee with a grant of Rs 5,000 for four years. Six fieldmen were appointed to survey villages where the presence of Goghari was suspected. They investigated 20 villages of Navsari and have reported on the extent of the admixture of Goghari, the inferior type, with the superior type, namely, 1027 A L F

Goghari cotton survey scheme

407. The soya-bean seed issued for prize tests by Mr. F. S. Kale of the Revenue department proved disappointing in its capacity for germination

Soya bean prize scheme

2 Agricultural stations

408. There are four agricultural stations in the State. These are located at Baroda, Jagudan (Mehsana), Amreli and Vyara (Navsari)

Four agricultural stations

(a) THE BARODA FARM

409 The farm comprises an area of 84 acres of sandy loam soil, and is utilised for general experimental work. A horticultural section is also included. The crops grown are cotton, bajri, tobacco and also garden crops.

A small area is set apart for the cotton root rot research on the farm.

410 The experimental work during the year included tests of three varieties of paddy, twenty one types of cane, five selections of bajri, five types of ground-nut, forty-two types of soya-beans, five types of wheat and five types of linseed. Fertilizer tests on bajri, tobacco, wheat, potato and onion are being carried out.

411 The outturn of some of the crops grown during the year is given below --

Serial number	Crop	Area in bighas	Yield in lbs per bigha		Remarks.
			Average	Maximum	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Cotton	11-14	77	97	Damaged by frost after first picking. Bajri spoiled by repeated heavy rains in the early stage.
2	Bajri	7-13	370	734	
3	Wheat	5-19	456	577	
4	Castors	3-0			Crop destroyed by frost.
5	Onion	1-14	12 815	14 706	55% of the crop destroyed.
6	Tobacco	8-18	402		

412 Grapes, chikoo and papaya are doing well. A good type of Coimbatore fig seems promising. Mosambi is improving in quality. Coimbatore pomegranates, grape fruits and Naval orange are also showing good results. The nursery on the farm was used for growing seedlings for distribution.

413. The following table shows the expenditure and receipts of the station :—

Expenditure and
receipts

Year	Expenditure	Receipts
1	2	3
	Rs	Rs
1934-35	15 924- 3- 3	6,424- 6- 6
1933-34	16,057- 7-10	5,257- 8- 0

(b) THE JAGUDAN FARM

414 The area of the farm is 18 acres, the soil being mostly sandy alluvial. The district having a large acreage of irrigated wheat, the rust resistant type of wheat Pusa 52 has been introduced. Experiments on the scale permitted by the area available are also carried on. Cotton, bajri, tobacco and castors are the other principal crops grown.

415. The experimental work included trials of two varieties of cotton, four varieties of castors, five types of linseed and two varieties of wheat. The supply of pure seed of Pusa 52 wheat amounted to nearly 8,000 lbs.

416 The yields of some of the crops are given below —

Crop outturns

Serial num ber.	Crop	Area in bighas	Yield per bigha in lbs.	
			Average.	Maximum
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bajri	6- 0	463	480
2	Wheat	6-10	1,079	1,195
2	Cotton	4- 5	119	145

NOTE.—20 Vasas make 1 bigha, and 1.7 bighas make one acre

417 The horticultural section on the farm shows that
Horticulture sour lime, chikoos, papaya, fig and
 orange suit the local conditions well

418 The working costs and receipts of the station are
 tabulated below —

Expenditure and
receipts

Year	Expenditure	Receipts
1	2	3
	Rs	Rs
1934-35	4 082- 8-11	1 452- 7- 0
1933-34	4 608-10 0	1,863-13- 9

(c) THE AMRELI FARM

419 The Amreli farm has a total area of about 98 bighas
Area soil and including the area acquired for the cattle
object adjunct The soil is medium black of
 uneven depth with underlying murrum

420 As a result of the experimental work, Dhulia No 1
Experimental work cotton strain has been found to be
 superior to the local Mathio Varietal
trials of two types of cotton, bajri and wheat, four types of
groundnut and six varieties of canes, and manurial trials on
wheat, onion and sugar cane are being continued

421, The yields of crops grown on the farm are shown in
 the following statement —

Crop outturns

Serial num ber	Crop	Area in bighas	Yield per bigha in lbs	
			Average	Maximum
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cotton	8-15	235	471
2	Bajri	6-15	389	680
3	Groundnut	3- 0	660	904
4	Wheat	2-10	424	996
5	Jowar	3- 0	221	281

422. Pomegranate, chikoos, mosambi, sour lime, custard-apple, guava, and orange are yielding satisfactory results. The farm and panchayat nurseries supply seedlings to agriculturists

423. The following table gives the receipts and working cost of the farm:—

Expenditure and income.

Year.	Expenditure	Receipts.
1	2	3
	Rs	Rs.
1934-35 ...	6,666- 7-10	2,270-13- 0
1933-34	9,378- 8- 9	1,827-14- 4

(d) VYARA SUGAR-CANE INVESTIGATION STATION.

424. The area is about 27 bighas and the soil is black kyari. The work at this station is mainly concerned with two crops, sugar-cane and paddy.

425. A number of cane types have been obtained from Coimbatore for trial, including sugar-sorghum crosses. Six types of paddy were under trial during the year.

426. The expenditure and income of the station are shown in the following statement:—

Expenditure and receipts.

Year.	Expenditure.	Receipts
1	2	3
	Rs	Rs
1934-35	9,229-11- 7	1,390- 0- 3
1933-34	3,764- 7- 5	3- 9- 0

3. Propaganda work.

(a) RURAL RECONSTRUCTION CENTRE, KOSAMBA

427. The aim of the centre has been laid down in the following terms :—
The aim of the centre

- (1) The centre should aim at effecting an improvement in all respects of rural life, changing, in fact, the outlook of the agriculturists and developing a desire for a higher standard of life.
 - (ii) Work should be carried on intensively in a small area, so that the superintendent and the trained workers can have personal contact with agriculturists so as to bring all of them under the beneficent influence of the Centre programme
 - (iii) Village leadership of the best type should be developed, so that a local agency for rural welfare activities may be available. This should be the primary duty of the superintendent.
 - (iv) In order to make the above mentioned plan effective, the Centre must have,
 - (a) an economic programme, and
 - (b) an educational and moral programme.
- (a) The economic programme must lay special emphasis on subsidiary occupations, such as bee-keeping, sericulture, kitchen-gardening, weaving, poultry farming and any others that may be found suitable. Marketing of the produce must be arranged for. This is most important.
 - (b) In the educational and moral programme are to be included adult education, development of 'community' sense, propaganda against evils like early marriages and unreasonable customs connected with social observances, the proper use of village libraries, the scout movement and other educative work through lantern lectures, in short, making village life full and interesting.

428. The centre staff have established close contact with agriculturists, and their propaganda
Work done have brought into existence a keen desire for improvement in villages. The good-will of influential

men in the villages has been enlisted. Every year about 20 young men are trained in all aspects of rural reconstruction, besides an equal number in poultry farming.

429 The economic programme was also pursued. Bee-keeping and castor silk worm rearing which were under trial for 3 years were not successful and work on them was dropped. The reason in both cases was the extreme heat of the summer. Other activities are summarised below :—

- (i) *Kitchen-gardening*.—143 families in seven of the Centre villages have taken this up, producing nearly 6,000 lbs. of vegetables. New varieties like tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower have been popularised.
- (ii) *Weaving*:—Special demonstrations were arranged which met with good response.
- (iii) *Poultry keeping*:—The Centre villages are specially interested in poultry work as the result of propaganda and demonstration. In the first place, the indigenous cocks are being steadily replaced by pure-bred cocks. Secondly, eggs are issued from the Centre for hatching purposes. 138 families availed themselves of this. Thirdly, marketing of eggs is specially attended to, these being graded according to quality and stamped. Over 23,000 eggs were marketed in the year in Bombay, Surat and other places securing better prices for the producers, these being Re 1-4-0, 0-9-0, and 0-7-0 a dozen for A, B and C grades of eggs respectively.
- (iv) *Improved agricultural tests in Centre villages*:—41 field tests in better farming have been laid in 8 centre villages dealing with improved paddy types, manures and trials of improved cane.
- (v) *New enterprises sought to be developed* —
 - (a) For improving the goats in the area, some Jamnapuri dual purpose goats from Etah have been imported for trial.
 - (b) Stud bulls have been stationed in two villages and supply to the others is being arranged.

430 The Government are glad that Patel Ahmed Mahamad of Kosamba has presented land, 11.11 bighas in extent, to the Centre in appreciation of the work done by it. Work of the kind done by the Centre takes time to produce results, as the aim is to bring about an improvement in the age-long outlook of the rural population.

(b) PROPAGANDA WORK.

(1) *Nasari district*

431 The main propaganda work consisted in the extension of 1,027 A L F cotton and eradication of an inferior type of cotton like Goghari. Cotton
Owing to the severe damage caused by frost to the cotton crop, arrangements for the supply of cotton seed of good quality were made, and 9,55,580 lbs. of cotton seed were distributed through twelve seed depots. Seven of these were financed from the grant of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the rest by the Government.

Pure seed of 1,027 cotton was distributed among 435 registered seed growers in 4 groups and is expected to cover about 5,000 acres.

432 The introduction of early kolam has been appreciated by paddy growers. 1,820 lbs of seed of better types of kolam were distributed among 23 cultivators. Paddy

433 Improved types of sugar-cane like Coimbatore and P O J were distributed either for trials or for further extension. Power cane-crushing and the Hadi method of juice boiling plants were tried at Vyara. Sugar-cane, cane crushing and gul mak ing

434 The department supplied about 2,860 lbs of ammonium-sulphate for paddy, sugar-cane and other garden crops. Fertilizers for paddy, sugar-cane etc

(2) *Batoda district*

435 The only extension work in the district was that of the Broach 9 cotton. During the year, Cotton
the seed distributed from various sources was estimated to cover an area of about 12,385 bighas.

excluding Dabhoi taluka, which is known to grow Broach 9 on a considerable scale, but owing to damage by frost no further organised work could be made.

436 A number of crop tests, particularly Broach 9 cotton, were taken on cultivators' fields 22
Field tests field tests on cotton, 4 on paddy and 3
on Pusa 4 wheat may be specially mentioned The cotton tests failed owing to frost

437 Green manuring and bone-meal treatment for cotton fallows were tried at 6 places, but the
Fertilizers for tobacco and garden crops frost did not allow any decisive results
Sulphate of ammonia is increasingly used for tobacco, sugar-cane and other garden crops

(3) Mehsana district

438 The superiority of Pusa 52 wheat in rust resistance and high yielding capacity as contrasted
Wheat with the susceptible local waja type is now established About 15 tests were laid out on cultivators' fields of Pusa 52 wheat The yields were decidedly larger than those of waja and there was marked rust resistance

439. Attempts were made to introduce Wagad 8 in place of local Wagad 2,100 lbs. of Wagad 8
Cotton seed were supplied to the cultivators, but the frost affected the results

440 Trials of Cawnpore paddy are promising It yields better, and ripens earlier with less water
Paddy than the local Elaychi. Three tests on varieties of paddy were carried out on cultivators' fields

(4) Ameli district.

441 For the extension of Dhulia No 1 strain of cotton, 57,930 lbs of seed to cover an area of
Cotton about 5,265 bigas were supplied to the cultivators

442 The early-maturing small seeded type of ground nut like small Japan continued to be popular
Ground-nut Akola varieties are gaining ground on account of their high yielding capacity

443 Five types of canes including two Combatore types were tried on the Amreli farm. To encourage the extension of cane cultivation, some concessions such as free transport of seed cane and supply of sulphate of ammonia as manure to cane at a concession of 25% of the cost were offered. The number of sugar-cane sets so distributed was 15,515.

444 Interest in fruit growing is increasing in the district and new fruit plantations are being laid out. 1,673 fruit and shade plants were supplied departmentally to cultivators.

(c) DEMONSTRATIONS AND SHOWS

445 Rural reconstruction shows were held in Amreli and Kosamba.

(d) AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

446 The agricultural class at the Baroda farm was opened on the 15th June 1934 with 25 students and closed at the end of April 1935. 21 students obtained training in the class. The Government sanctioned continuance of this class for three years more from the 15th June 1935.

There was one session of the rural reconstruction course at Kosamba for village uplift.

The oil engine and tractor class was held for 12 weeks from August 1934.

(e) PUBLICATIONS

447 The annual agricultural calendar was published as usual.

(B) AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

448 The activities of this branch include

- (1) boring and dynamite sinking of wells
- (2) oil engines and electric pumping sets,
- (3) tractors, and
- (4) demonstration of power implements and machinery

449 The equipment for boring consists of 19 hand and 4 power sets. The number of applications for borings received, with the result, is shown in the following statement —

Serial number	Item	1934-35	1933-34
1	2	3	4
1	Applications received	57	45
2	Wells taken up	53	44
3	Successful bores	33	30
4	Increase of water in koses	45½	35½
5	Depth bored in feet	3 504-7	2 978

450 In the Amreli district, 103 wells were taken up for blasting with dynamite as against 124 in the previous year. The result was as shown below —

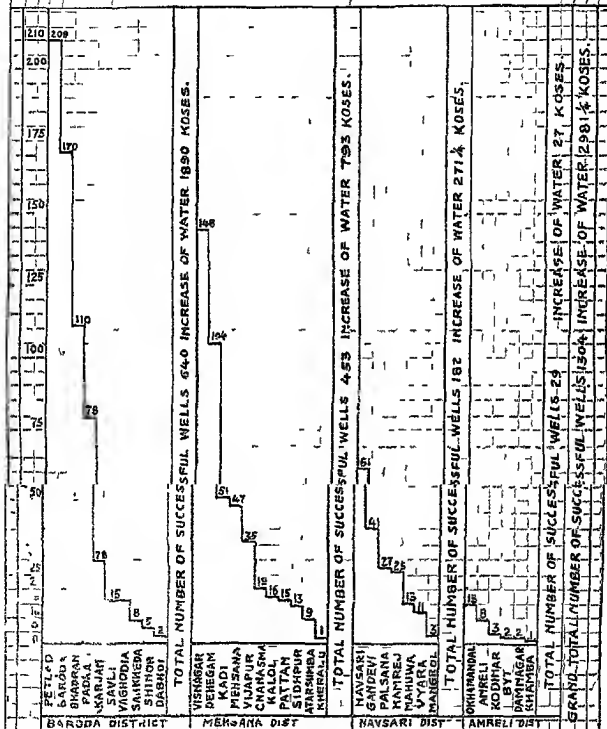
Serial number	Item	Amreli	Navsari	Baroda	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Number of wells worked	98	4	1	103
2	Work done cft	60 422'	1 349'	961	62 732'
3	Increase of water in koses	78½	1½	1	81

451 The practical utility of the water finder is being realised. During the year, 41 sites were investigated for water.

452 This section repaired and overhauled 9 oil engine pumping sets and put up 7 new installations. The portable and other pumping sets were demonstrated at 16 places.

TOTAL NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL WELLS BORED IN EACH TALUKA FROM

1911-12 TO 1934-35.



John G. ...
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER.

...
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

453 A new activity for the year was the installation of electric pumping sets. Three such sets were erected at Amreli.

Demonstrations were given on three wells at Akota and at the Race Course in Baroda. The cultivators were made conversant with the facilities offered by the Government. 28 applications were received for installation of electric pumping sets.

454 The tractor owned by the department was as usual used for various tillage operations on the Baroda farm. 5 privately owned tractors were repaired and overhauled.

At the annual tractor and oil engine class, 33 students were given practical training.

The total number of persons so trained in the State has now reached to 393.

455 The expenditure and income of this section are shown in the following statement —

Year	Expenditure	Income
1	2	3
	Rs	Rs
1934-35	17 678- 4- 4	3 027- 3- 1
1933-34	18 309-11- 0	2 738-13- 1

(C) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY RELIEF

(a) *Quinquennial cattle census*

456 The results of the cattle census are given in the following statement. It will be seen that there is an increase of over a lakh of animals over the figures of 1930.

Serial number.	Class	Census			Increase or decrease as compared with 1930	Percent age of increase or decrease as compared with 1930
		1920	1930	1935		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bulls and bullocks	4,26,258	4,24,870	4,20,978	-3,892	-0.09
2	Cows	1,94,541	1,78,566	2,09,892	+31,326	+17.00
3	Buffaloes	3,17,553	3,45,040	3,33,882	-11,158	-3.00
4	Bull-buffaloes	16,675	12,342	4,158	-8,184	-66.00
5	Young stock (cow class)	1,62,759	1,71,822	4,41,975	+70,153	+40.00
6	Young stock (buffalo class)	2,27,906	2,46,848	3,03,822	+56,974	+27.00
	Total agricultural class	13,45,692	13,79,488	15,14,707	1,35,219	9.00

(b) Dairy and cattle breeding farm at Makerpura.

457. The health of the live stock was good. There was a mild outbreak of foot and mouth disease, but the mortality was small and limited to young stock.

Live stock.

458. The number of animals at the end of the year was 110 as against 41 last year

Strength of the herd

459. The total milk production at the dairy was as follows --

Milk production during the year

Serial number	Item	1934-35			1933-34		
		Cows	Buffaloes	Total	Cows	Buffaloes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Average of animals milked	12.9	22.6	35.5	11.7	17.7	29.4
2	Total milk produced	40,310½ lbs	86,641½ lbs	1,26,952 lbs	38,473½ lbs	51,696 lbs	90,169½ lbs
3	Average per animal	3,124.8 lbs	3,833.5 lbs	-	3,288 lbs	2,920 lbs	-

Of the total quantity of milk produced, namely, 1,26,952 lbs., 57,550 lbs. were sold to private persons, 58,847½ lbs to hospitals and 5,549 lbs to the palace. The balance was disposed of as cream and butter.

460. The cost of running the dairy, with receipts, is shown in the following statement. —

Expenditure and
receipts

Year	Expenditure	Receipts
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
1934-35	22 786-13-11	9,323- 0-10
1933-34	32,468- 4- 3	14,061- 9- 1

(c) *Distribution of premium bulls*

461. To help the general improvement of agricultural cattle, 21 bulls and one bull-buffalo were distributed on the premium system.

Bulls offered to public on premium system

(d) *Veterinary relief.*

462. The total number of dispensaries at the end of the year was 30, as against 29 in the previous year. A new dispensary was opened at Dehgam, Mehsana district.

The number of dispensaries and control

463. The following table shows the number of fresh cases treated during the year :—

Animals treated

Year	The number of animals treated		Total.
	at dispensaries	on tour	
1	2	3	4
1934-35	22,766	1,056	23,822
1933-34	23,506	8,295	31,801

464 124 reports about outbreak of rinderpest and
 Epidemics haemorrhagic septicaemia were received. The number of preventive inoculations reached a total of 4,482

465 The castrations made by the Burdizzo method were
 as follows—
 Castrations

Year	Number of castrations		Total
	at dispensaries	on tour	
1	2	3	4
1934-35	752	662	1,414
1933-34	733	1,035	1,768

The compulsory law for castration was made applicable to the Kodinar taluka of the Amreli district during the year

466. The expenditure on veterinary relief and receipts are given below—

Expenditure and receipts

Year	Total expenditure Rs	Contribution and other expenditure by the department Rs	Receipts Rs
1	2	3	4
1934-35	74,631- 6- 8	45,286- 8- 4	1,547- 5- 4
1933-34	67,562-14- 7	45,290- 6- 7	1,485- 4- 6

467 The total expenditure and receipts of the department under different heads are shown in the following statement.—
 Finances

EXPENDITURE ON VETERINARY
DISPENSARIES
FROM 1925-26 TO 1934-35.

80000

70000

60000

50000

40000

30000

20000

10000

1000

1925-26

Rs. 28,890

1926-27

Rs. 33,389

1927-28

Rs. 36,827

1928-29

Rs. 40,851

1929-30

Rs. 44,962

1930-31

Rs. 57,461

1931-32

Rs. 65,910

1932-33

Rs. 74,342

1933-34

Rs. 72,562

1934-35

Rs. 74,631

C.M. SHAH.

C. M. Shah
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
BARODA STATE.

Serial num-ber.	Item	1934-35		1933-34	
		Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Head office	32 569- 0- 2	13,510- 4- 0	36 835- 9- 5	8 805- 2- 1
2	Deputy Director's office	7 087- 9-11		8 074- 3- 7	
3	Agricultural experimental stations	34,991- 7- 9	11,537-10- 6	36 985- 9- 6	9 713- 1- 4
4	(1) Rural reconstruction centre (2) Work by the district staff (3) Education	18,477-10-11 16 905-14- 2	377-10- 6 76- 8- 7	11 110- 5- 2 17,445-15- 7	250- 3- 3 13-13- 0
5	(a) School	4 782-11- 2	22- 0- 0	5 551- 5- 4	
6	(b) Poultry	246- 9- 2	135- 0- 3	527-14- 0	197- 1- 6
	Agricultural engineering	17,678- 4- 4	3 027- 3- 1	18,309-11- 0	2,738-13- 1
	Animal husbandry and veterinary relief				
	(a) Palace dairy	22 786-12-11	9,323- 0-10	32 468- 4- 3	14,061- 9- 1
	(b) Veterinary	45,098-15- 0	1,547- 5- 4	45,290- 6- 7	1,485- 4- 6
	Total	2,00,625- 0- 6	39 556-11- 1	2,12,599- 4- 6	37,265-12- 7

B. Commerce and industries

468. The post of Pragati Adhikari (Development Commissioner) was revived, and Mr. S. V. Mukerjee, B A (Oxon), F S S (London), F, R S A. (London), was appointed to it. He took charge on the 23rd February 1935. He worked as chairman of the Okha Harbour and Development boards, and also as a special director on behalf of the State on the Okha Cement Company, Ltd.

469. Mr. A. B Pandya, B A, LL B, held the post of Director of Commerce Industries and Labour throughout the year. He was also ex-officio Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Insurance Companies and Firms, Controller of Patents and Designs, Director of Statistics, Secretary, Okha Harbour Board and Development Board. He represented the State as a director on the board of directors of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co, Ltd, Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co, Ltd, Okha Salt Works, Ltd, and Indian Hotels Co., Ltd.

OKHA PORT DEVELOPMENT.

470. The following table gives the details of cargo handled at port Okha during the year as compared with the previous year :—

Particulars of vessels	Number	Cargo imported in tons	Cargo exported in tons	Total cargo handled.
1	2	3	4	5
Country craft.				
1934-35	239	3,798	11,055	14,853
1933-34	301	2,627	11,955	14,582
Coastal steamers				
1934-35	277	3,054	16,851	19,905
1933-34	274	4,721	11,114	15,835
Ocean-going steamers				
1934-35	101	70,625	89,837	1,60,462
1933-34.	115	69,408	82,586	1,51,994
Grand total.				
1934-35.	617	77,477	1,17,743	1,95,220
1933-34.	690	76,756	1,05,655	1,82,411

471 The following table shows the expenditure and revenue during the year, as compared with the preceding year :—

Expenditure and revenue at port Okha

Expenditure		Revenue	
Items	Rs.	Items.	Rs.
1	2	3	4
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
(1) Port office	59,741	Port	2,30,627
(2) Harbour engineer's office.	2,24,430		
Total for 1934-35	2,84,171*		2,30,627
„ 1933-34	1,96,416		2,32,782

*The excess is accounted for by heavy repairs to the pier (Rs. 94,153) and to the writing off of the cost of S. L. Akbar (Rs. 24,725).

472. The capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 61,122 excluding credit of Rs 24,839. The total capital expenditure as adjusted up to the end of 1934-35 was Rs. 40,13,656-15-9.

INDUSTRIES.

473. Of the 14 cotton mills working at the end of the last year, one cotton mill - Shree Sayaji Jubilee Cotton and Jute Mills, Ltd, Sidhpur - stopped working during the last quarter, as it was to be reorganised. Textile industries showed signs of progress

One cotton mill - the Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., - which went into liquidation last year was sold and started working under the name of Shree Jagadish Mills, Ltd. during the year. There were in all 14 mills working at the end of the year. All of them did fairly well owing to increase in demand of Indian-made cloth. Seven of them worked night shifts.

474. The following table gives figures of cotton bales consumed in cotton mills situated in the State during the year, as compared with the previous year :—

Year.	Number of cotton mills.	Number of cotton bales consumed. (1 bale=400 lbs.)		
		Indian.	Foreign.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1934-35	14	58,333	26,748	85,081
1933-34	14	52,818	21,001	73,819

475. The Maharani Woollen Mills, Ltd., which went into liquidation last year was sold and re-started under the name of Shree Dinesh Woollen mill Mills, Ltd. It could not commence work during the year.

476. The Okha Cement Company, Ltd., did well. The following table shows the quantity of cement manufactured and sold during the year as compared with the preceding year :—

Year.	Balance in tons at the beginning of the year.	Quantity in tons.			Balance in tons at the end of the year.
		Manu- factured.	Sold.	Da- maged.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1934-35	3,571	62,596	61,537	341	4,289
1933-34	3,272	57,031	56,429	303	3,571

477. The Okha Salt Works, Ltd., produced 63,950 tons of salt during the year and exported 59,783 tons to Bengal. The following table gives the quantity of salt produced and sold during the year as compared with the previous year :—

Year	Balance in tons at the beginning of the year.	Quantity in tons.			Balance in tons at the end of the year
		Produced	Sold	Damaged.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1934-35	100	63,950	59,826	922	3,302
1933-34	40	48,553	47,038	1,455	100

478. The royalty earned by the Government from these two factories amounted to Rs. 18,889 during the year, as against 13,302 of the previous year. The details are given below:—

Serial number	Name of the factory.	Amount of royalty earned in	
		1934-35.	1933-34.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1	The Okha Cement Co., Ltd.	18,839	12,702
2	The Okha Salt Works, Ltd.	50	600
	Total	18,889	13,302

* The royalty for 1934-35 is in arrears

479. The Gaekwar Sugar Works at Gandevi was purchased jointly by Mr Shivchandrai Jhunjhunwala of Bombay and Mr. Radhakrishna Dalmia of Calcutta during the year. It is expected that the actual working will be started next year

480. Three match factories—one at Baroda, the other at Petlad and the third at Billimora—which had remained closed from April 1934, owing to the uncertainties created by imposition of the excise duty on the production of matches, started working during the year.

481. Seventeen new applications were received for concessions under Section 15 of the rules for the development of industries, and 9 were pending disposal at the beginning of the year. Out of these, 2 were disposed of departmentally, 7 were sanctioned by the Government and 15 were pending disposal at the end of the year. The concessions granted included :—

(i) exemption from the local octroi duty or terminal tax on payment of a fixed lump sum every year, and from income tax and non-agricultural assessment.

(ii) license for the supply of electric energy,

(iii) loans, bounties etc., and

(iv) acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act

482. Five applications were received for acquisition of land for factory purposes and one was pending disposal at the commencement of the year. Of these, one was sanctioned by the Government, one was disposed of departmentally, and four were pending disposal at the end of the year.

483. One application received under the rules for house building loans to State officers was sanctioned.

484. Two applications for loans for industrial purposes were received. Of these, one was disposed of departmentally and the other was pending disposal at the end of the year.

485. One application was received during the year for the grant of an approval certificate under the mining rules, which was sanctioned by the Government.

486. Mr. Chhotalal B Patel, who was granted a lease for working the Udaipur stone quarries for a further period of ten years, executed the necessary document during the year. The following table shows the production of road metal and stone chips for asphalt roads during the year, as compared with the previous year:—

Year	Road metal (in tons)	Stone chips (in tons)
1	2	3
1934-35	32,693	31,981
1933-34	34,637	27,814

487. Mr. Sorab D. Dalal continued to work the Ransipur China clay mines. He has applied for reduction in the minimum amount of royalty fixed by the Government. The matter is under consideration by the Government.

488. Dr. K. G. Naik continued as consulting chemist to the department. During his absence on study leave, Dr. M. D. Avasare worked for him. 10 inquiries, including 2 from this department, were referred to him for advice during the year.

489. The Director attended the meeting of the advisory council for the Bureau of Industrial Intelligence and Research, held in the month of July 1935 at Simla as a State representative. He was elected by the council as a member of a sub-committee appointed by it to consider means and conditions under which prizes should be offered for improvements in an industrial process or appliance.

HAND LOOMS AND POWER LOOMS.

490. Demonstrations in weaving were held at the following centres :—

Weaving demon- strations.

Name of place.				Period of classes held.
1				2
1	Gandevi	...	...	21- 7-1934 to 18-10-1934
2	Kosamba*	...	..	{ 1- 8-1934 to 15-11-1934 1- 7-1935 to 31- 7-1935
3	Tarsadi*	...	...	15-11-1934 to 24- 2-1935
4	Kuvarde*	...	...	25- 2-1935 to 30- 4-1935
5	Sanki	...	...	1- 6-1935 to 31- 7-1935
6	Amreli*	...	...	4- 7-1935 to 31- 7-1935
7	Sarasia*	...	...	9- 7-1935 to 31- 7-1935

*Places Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were selected by the rural reconstruction centre, Kosamba, and Nos. 6 and 7 were selected by the Gram Punar ghatana Samiti, Amreli, as they were given the help of weaving demonstrators.

491. The number of looms introduced during the year was 15. Of these, 2 were supplied on the instalment system. In addition to this, Looms and other machines introduced. 2 dobbies, 1 thread ball machine for winding two balls at a time, 10 frames for newar weaving and 1 frame for *asamias* were purchased by weavers. The weavers of Gandevi and Navsari were helped in starting work on new looms.

492. Special instructions were issued to the demonstrators lent to the rural reconstruction centre at Kosamba and Gram Punarghatana Samiti at Amreli to teach cottage industries to farmers as secondary occupations. Secondary occupations for farmers.

493. Demonstrations in weaving hand spun yarn, hank sizing, weaving of different kinds and qualities of cloth, tape making, newar weaving, preparing *morla* and *johas* for bullocks, etc. were also given. Demonstrations

494. The 60" power loom belonging to the department was loaned to the central jail at Baroda. Power loom weaving. Khatni Jadavilal Jekisondas of Baroda who has a 56" power loom worked it by electric motor and produced fine silk and cotton cloth.

HAND SPINNING.

495. Three spinning demonstrators were engaged for the hand ginning, carding and spinning classes held at eight centres. Spinning demonstrations

496. The hand spinning centres at Bahul and Vadnagar continued to work during the year and an advance of Rs 5,000 was also continued to the All-India Spinners' Association for working these centres. Help-loan without interest.

497. The following experiments were carried out during the year -

Experiments made

- (1) use of magnesium chloride for sizing,
- (2) preparation of strings from banana fibres,
- (3) wire netting on the principle of weaving,
- (4) winding two thread balls at a time,
- (5) manufacture of hanging and folding cradles from newar pati, and
- (6) preparation of warps on four trollies

498. The help of two spinning demonstrators was given to the Gram Punarghatana Samiti, Amreli. These demonstrators worked at Nana Machhala and Nana Rajkot, and taught spinning, carding and sliver making to the people. As a result, spinning wheels and other implements of carding and weaving were newly introduced at these places.

TANNING.

499 Improved methods of tanning were demonstrated to chamars at Vijapur. They were also shown dyeing on the tanned leather of sheep, goat and crocodile. The method of tanning deer skin was also demonstrated. The chamars tanned about 3,000 hides during the year. The class at Vijapur was removed to Ladol at the end of the year.

500. Five chamars of Vijapur were given loans of Rs 50 each to enable them to purchase improved implements of tanning.

501. The department took part in the following exhibitions and demonstrated hand spinning, dyeing, calico-printing and soap-making by cold process :—

- (1) exhibition held at Kosamba by the rural reconstruction centre in April 1935, and
- (2) exhibition held at Amreli by the Gram Punarghatana Samiti in March 1935.

502. The department supplied particulars about the scientific and commercial utilisation of animal carcasses to the authorities of the Panjrapole at Rancharda. Information about the requirements of a power loom factory and machinery were given to a person at Navsari. The central jail at Baroda was assisted in the preparation of cloth ordered by the Medical department and in fixing the prices of its textile products. Two calico printing factories at Baroda were offered technical advice and arrangements were made to have their printed cloth dyed and steamed at the Kalabhavan dye house.

CALICO PRINTING.

503 The calico printing class at Baroda continued to work under the direct supervision of the dye-house superintendent of the Kalabhavan. Monthly scholarships varying

from Rs 5 to Rs 10 each were given to 12 students. Of these, eight students attended the calico printing class, and the remaining four the block engraving class.

504 Two demonstrators worked during the year, one at Baroda and the other outside Baroda. Demonstrations in improved methods of printing and dyeing were given to the dyers and printers at Baroda. The demonstrator from Baroda was sent to Kosamba to train some of the students of the rural reconstruction centre. He also attended the exhibition held there and showed improved methods of dyeing and printing. As a result of the practical demonstrations given at Vadnagar and Gandevi, the dyers and printers of these towns have adopted improved methods and new designs. Experiments for preparing cheap dyes for printing and other purposes were also undertaken during the year.

505 The block engraver continued to teach the process of engraving wood-blocks for calico printing. 18 students, including 4 scholarship holders, attended the class. The class sold blocks valued at Rs 83 during the year. The block engraver made some blocks of modern designs.

BOILER AND FACTORY INSPECTION

506. The number of boilers on the register at the end of the year was 542 as against 528 at the end of the previous year. The details are given in the following table -

Year	Number of boilers on the register	To be deducted (on account of being removed or discontinued)			Private and Government boilers				
					Working		Idle		Total
		Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Government	Private	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1934-35	542	7	150	157	10	176	7	192	385
1933-34 Revised figures	528	7	137	144	9	182	7	186	384

507. The following table shows the income and expenditure in respect of inspection of factories and boilers —

Year	Income Rs	Expenditure. Rs
1	2	3
1934-35	11,666	5,982
1933-34	11,255	5,698
Revised figures		

508 The number of working factories subject to the control of the Factories Act during the year was 116 against 123 in the preceding year

509 The total number of operatives employed in cotton and other industries is given in the following table —

Year	Total number of opera tives	Engaged in		Men	Women	Children
		cotton indust ries	other indust ries			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1934-35	25,242	21,393	3,849	20,582	4,083	577
1933-34	25,859	22,110	3,749	20,822	4,691	346

510 Most of the perennial factories were inspected more than twice, and the seasonal factories once in the year

511 The total number of accidents during the year was 120 of which 97 were minor, 20 serious and 3 fatal, as against 91 in the previous year, of which 80 were minor, 9 serious and 2 fatal

512 There were 8 prosecutions for violation of the provisions of the Factories Act, two of which resulted in conviction, and the remaining six were pending disposal at the end of the year

513. Of the 27 perennial factories, 8 worked during the night on the shift system, and 5 out of these worked on night shift throughout the year.

514. During the year, compensation amounting to Rs. 5,259 was paid to workers in cases of accidents which occurred in industrial concerns, as against Rs. 3,145 in the preceding year.

515. There was no labour strike of long duration in any factory during the year. Minor strikes of short duration which occurred in the city of Baroda and the towns of Pellad, Kalol and Sidhpur were settled amicably.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

516. There were 108 companies on the register at the beginning of the year and 18 new companies, including one restored to the file, were added. The total number of companies was thus 126. Of these, 5 were struck off. This left 121 on the register at the end of the year. Of the 121 companies, 116 were public companies and the remaining 5 were private.

517. The 17 new companies are classified below: -

Classification of the new companies.

I. Banking, loan and insurance:—

(b) Insurance	8
---------------	-----	-----	-----	---

III. Trading and manufacturing:—

(b) Public service	2
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(l) Agency	2
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(s) Others	2
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IV. Mills and presses:—

(a) Cotton mills	3
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Total	17
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518. The following table shows the authorised, subscribed and paid up capitals of the companies incorporated in as well as outside the State, excluding the insurance companies from outside working in the State:—

At the end of the year,	Number of companies on the register.	Capital.				
		Authorised. Rs.	Subscribed Rs.	Paidup		
				Baroda State. Rs.	Foreign. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1934-35	79	13,44,21,585	4,17,64,312	2,94,63,349	65,26,272	3,59,89,621
1933-34	75	13,07,23,962	4,09,19,897	2,86,81,504	65,27,852	3,52,09,356
Net variation during the year.	+ 4	+ 36,97,624	+ 8,44,415	+ 7,81,845	- 1,580	+ 7,80,265

Besides these, 42 insurance companies including two provident insurance companies registered outside Baroda worked in the State.

519. There were two prosecutions during the year, one for failure to file changes in the list of directors as required by section 92 of the Joint Stock Companies Act, and the other for not making a deposit as required under section 4 of the Life Assurance Companies Act. Of these two cases, one was pending, as the accused had gone out of the jurisdiction of the State, and the other was withdrawn, as the offender made the required deposit.

520. The revised Auditors' Certificate rules came into force during the year. There were 26 Certified auditors. permanent auditors on the roll at the end of the last year and 6 new certificates were granted during

the year. Of the total number of 32 auditors, eight did not pay the annual fees. Thus, there were 24 auditors on the roll at the end of the year.

521 There were 33 societies under the Benevolent Societies Act at the commencement of the year, and 11 new societies were registered. Of these, 1 was struck off, as it was not working. This left 43 societies on the register as shown below —

Serial number	Class	Number of societies
1	2	3
1	Caste institutions	6
2	Societies for promotion of industries	3
3	Societies for encouragement of education and prevention of child marriages	7
4	Societies for procuring sites for Mission institutions	2
5	Asylum for destitutes	1
6	Panjrapole	1
7	Societies for running hostels for students	2
8	Societies for helping merchants	4
9	Societies for promoting education	8
10	Societies for improving sanitation	3
11	Libraries	6
Total		43

522 There were two companies working in the State under the Provident Insurance Societies Act at the end of the last year. Of these two companies, one was changed into a life assurance company and one new company was registered.

tered during the year. Thus there were two foreign Provident Insurance companies working in the State at the end of the year. Both these companies have deposited the amount required under the Act.

523 Thirty-seven companies worked in the State under the Life Assurance Companies Act at the beginning of the year, and 7 new companies were added to the register during the year. The total number of companies on the register at the end of the year was 44. Of these 44 companies, 40 were foreign concerns. The remaining 4 companies which are incorporated in the Baroda State have deposited the amount required under the Act.

524 There were 225 firms on the register under the Partnership Act at the end of the last year and 95 new firms were registered during the year. Out of the total number of 320 firms, 3 firms were dissolved. This left 317 firms on the register at the end of the year.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS

525 Besides the inquiries received regarding the registration of trade marks and trade names, 5 new applications were filed for the grant of patents during the year. Of these, three applications were accepted and the remaining two were pending acceptance. Five new patents were sealed and 6 were renewed during the year. There were 23 patents in force in the State and 5 cases were pending disposal at the end of the year. The following table shows the number of applications received, accepted, patents sealed and cases pending disposal at the end of the year as compared with the previous year -

Year	Applications			Patents sealed	Patents to be sealed after the expiry of the period of opposition
	Received	Accepted	Rejected		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1934-35	5	3		5	5
1933-34	5	5		6	5

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

526 The Indian Workmen's Compensation Amendment Act was applied to the Baroda State with necessary changes during the year. The administration of the Act continued in the hands of the Subas of the districts as Commissioners for workmen's compensation. The following table shows the number of applications for compensation received and disposed of, and the memoranda of agreements registered during the year —

District	Applications for compensation		Applications for distribution of compensation		Memoranda of agreements for registration	
	Received	Disposed of	Received	Disposed of	Received	Disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda	5	5			4	2
Mehsana	1	1	2		5	5
Navsari	13	10			1	1
Amreli						
Okhamandal						
Total	19	16	2		10	8

ELECTRICITY

527 Besides the State Electric Works at Baroda and Port Okha, 8 electric installations were in operation at Sidhpur, Dabhoi, Navsari, Karjan, Billimora, Amreli, Patan and Mehsana. The installations were inspected by the Electrical Inspector from time to time. The total load connected up to the 31st July 1935 was 5,189 k w as against 4,847 k w in the previous year. 30,86,206 units were sold as against 29,60,414 during the previous year.

528 Three applications for the grant of licenses for supplying electricity to the towns of Kalol, Kadi and Visnagar were pending disposal at the end of the last year, and one new application for the town of Vadnagar was received during the year. Licenses were granted to Messrs Patel Vakharia and Co, and Messrs Vakharia and Co for supplying electricity

to the towns of Kalol and Kadi respectively during the year. Applications for the towns of Visnagar and Vadnagar were pending disposal at the end of the year.

529 The scheme for the electrification of Petlad and surrounding towns has been held up till the scheme for supplying power from the central power-house station is approved by the Government

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

530. The commercial periodicals, bulletins and catalogues subscribed for or received in this department were kept, as usual, in the reading room of the information bureau which is open to the public.

531. The statistical abstract for the year 1933-34 was compiled and published during the year. Statistics regarding import and export by rail according to districts for the last seven years from 1927 to 1933 were also compiled.

532 The following statistical returns and statements were compiled by this branch and supplied as shown below —

Serial number	Particulars	Period	To whom supplied
1	2	3	4
1	Consumption of cotton bales	Monthly	Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.
2	Returns of joint stock companies	"	Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta
3	Returns of cement production	"	"
4	Returns of foreign sea-borne trade.	"	"
5	Returns of cotton mills	Annual	"
6	Returns of minerals	"	"
7	Returns of large industrial establishments	"	"

533 The following table shows the total number of trunk calls put through from the call office at the Sayaji Ganj and Raopura post offices in the Baroda city and the State exchange —

Year	Number of calls at the Sayaji Ganj and the Raopura post offices	Number of calls at the State exchange	Total number of calls	Income derived by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs department
1	2	3	4	5
1934-35	4 219	8 858	13 077	Rs 26 856-10-0
1933-34	4 238	2,402	6 640	11,313-10-0

534 The question of joining Navsari, Petlad and Kalol to the trunk system of telephones which was under negotiation with the Government of India is not yet finally decided

Telephone at Navsari, Petlad and Kalol

CONCILIATION BOARD.

535 The Conciliation Board was in force but no case was referred to it during the year

Conciliation Board

DEVELOPMENT BOARD

536 The Development Board held two meetings during the year, at which 12 important questions were discussed

Work done by Development Board

PRESS AND STATIONERY

537 Mr B T Kale, B A, F R C S and Mr Manilal T Metha continued to work as Manager State Press and Stationery department, and Works Manager, respectively

538 All printing work for the State, including the G B S and Mehsana railways was done at the State Press throughout the year

Printing done at State Press

539. The total earnings credited in the State Accounts department (pre-audit branch) during the year for services rendered by the Press were Rs 2,46,647 as against Rs. 2,47,086 in the previous year.

540. Binding work of the value of Rs 3,848 was given to private binders
Work got done from outside

541. The following table compares the total outturn of work at the Press with that of the preceding year:—
Work done at the Press

Serial number	Description of work	1934-35	1933-34
1	2	3	4
1	Number of foolscap pages set	30,660	32 283
2	Number of machine impressions	3,00,65,185	3,30 72,753
3	Books bound	2,94,304	3,07,918
4	Numbering etc	1,26,88,242	1,55,05,659
5	Rubber stamps	229	234
6	Die stamp impressions	1,19,121	96 223

542 The following table shows the number of employees in the Press, their monthly wages and supervision charges —
Number of employees, their wages, etc

Year	Number of employees	Monthly wages in rupees	Supervision charges in rupees
1	2	3	4
1934-35	213	4,528	2,257
1933-34	210	4,474	2,102

543. The following table shows the nature of work received and executed, and the balance carried forward during the year :—

Work received, disposed of and in balance at the end of the year.

Serial number.	Nature of work.	Arrears of work of the last year.	Work received during the year	Work disposed of	Work in balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Book work . . .	90	205	247 ⁵	48
2	Binding work . . .	16	396	407	5
3	Miscellaneous work	20	1,069	1,074	15
4	Stock forms —				
	(a) of G B S. rys. . .	80	338	308	110
	(b) of other departments.	43	3,642	3,674	11
5	Government orders .	62	1,301	1,326	37
6	Work of private persons	2	33	35	..
7	Rubber stamps . . .	..	110	109	1
8	Die stamps . . .	5	80	80	5
9	Indents for stationery .	..	1,398	1,375	23

544. The type foundry was run departmentally during the year. The foundry cast 13,489 lbs. of type during the year, as against 9,189 lbs. in the previous year.

545. Stationery articles of the total value of Rs. 84,391 were supplied to all the Government offices in the State during the year.

Cost of stationery supplied.

546. 7,232 books of the value of Rs. 2,278 were sold to the public from the book depot, as against 3,795 books of the value of Rs. 1,353 during the previous year.

Sale of Government publications

547. The typewriter repairing branch repaired 77 machines. 320 machines were oiled and cleaned. The total bills on this account came to Rs 2,517 against Rs 2,402 during the previous year.

Work done by typewriter cleaning and repairing section.

548. Rai Saheb S C Chunder, Officiating superintendent, Government Printing, Nagpur, C. P., was invited to inspect the working of the State Press. He submitted a report which was under consideration by the Government at the end of the year.

Inspection by an expert

C. Co-operation.

549. Mr. R. R. Pawar, B. A., LL. B., A. M., worked as Registrar, Co-operative Societies, till the 9th April 1935, when he was transferred to the Revenue department as Suba, Baroda district, and Mr S K. Nayampalli, B. A., LL. B., appointed Registrar.

Personnel

550. In addition to the general economic depression and the low level of prices which have persisted from the last few years, the year had to face the effects of a severe spell of frost. Recoveries were difficult and the department continued its policy of consolidation of existing societies - weeding out useless ones and strengthening others.

General policy

551. At the commencement of the year there were 1,146 societies. Of these, 55 were cancelled and 12 new were added. The total number of societies on the register at the end of the year was 1,103. The societies under liquidation numbered 72. Thus, the number of societies actually working was 1,031.

Decrease in societies

552. Despite a decrease in the number of societies, the membership increased from 45,760 to 49,113 this year. The average membership per society advanced from 40 to 44.4. The working capital increased from Rs. 76,86,297 to Rs. 80,44,657. Of this, the share capital, members' deposits and reserve funds increased from Rs. 7,56,327, Rs. 17,97,503 and 12,75,962 to Rs. 8,74,354, Rs. 23,18,884 and Rs. 13,01,125 respectively. The borrowed capital, namely, loans and deposits from non-members, societies and the Government show a decline from Rs. 38,56,505 to Rs. 35,50,298. The decrease indicates that the societies were unwilling to add to

Position of the organisation

their burdens by further borrowed capital in the present depressed condition of agriculture Chart A shows the progress of the movement in relation to societies and membership, and Chart B shows their financial position since 1928

553 The following table compares the number of societies of different classes according to the nature of business transacted by them during two years —

Description	Central		Agricultural		Non-agricultural		Increase or decrease
	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A CREDIT							
Banks	8	8					
Primary societies			742	766	163	166	-27
B PRODUCTION							
Consolidation of scattered holdings			72	70			2
Cotton sale			17	25			-8
Milch cattle			11	12			-1
Cattle breeding			3	4			-1
Supply			7	10	7	6	-2
Power pump irrigation			10	11			-1
Waterworks			1	1			
Milk supply			1	2			-1
Pure seed supply			6	7			-1
Cotton ginning			1	1			
Others			1	4			-3
C OTHER TYPES							
Housing					5	4	1
Mutual help					1	1	
Students stores					22	23	-1
D GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PROPAGANDA AND SUPERVISION							
Institute	1	1					
Supervising union	1	1					
Rural reconstruction development associations	9	9	14	14			
Total	19	19	886	927	198	200	-43

CHART (A) SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE
MOVEMENT IN NUMBER OF SOCIETIES AND MEMBERSHIP IN
THE BARODA STATE

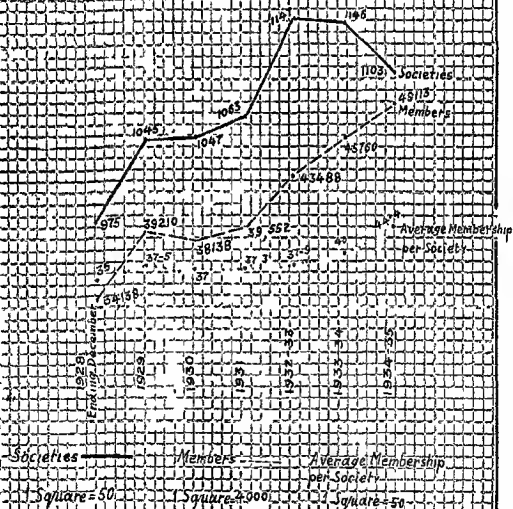
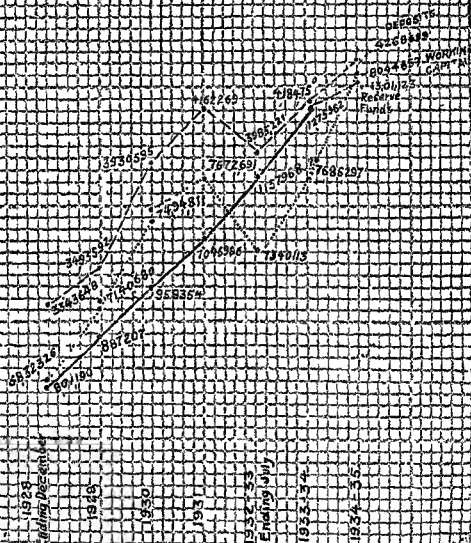


CHART (B) SHOWING THE FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF THE
GO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN BARODA STATE



Working Capital Deposits Reserve Funds

1 Square = 25,000

1 Square = 25,000

1 Square = 100,000

554. The following table gives full details about the financial and other aspects of these institutions:—

Serial number	Item.	Total.		Percentage.	
		1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. SOCIETIES AND MEMBERSHIP.					
1	Number of societies.	1,103	1,146	...	...
2	Number of members.	49,113	45,760	...	...
3	Average membership per society.	...	...	44.4	40
B. WORKING CAPITAL.					
		Rs.	Rs.		
4	Share capital.	8,74,354	7,56,327	10.9	9.9
5	Deposits from members.	23,18,884	17,97,503	28.9	23.2
6	Reserve funds.	13,01,123	12,75,962	16.2	16.6
7	Loans from the Government.	2,20,816	2,50,842	2.8	3.3
8	Loans and deposits from other societies.	13,79,667	15,39,546	17	20
9	Loans and deposits from non-members.	19,49,815	20,66,117	24.2	27
10	Total working capital.	80,44,657	76,86,297	100	100
C. TURN-OVER.					
11	Outstanding loans at the beginning of the year.	54,24,894	53,19,268	..	...
12	Fresh loans advanced during the year.	20,59,293	21,26,064	...	...
13	Total loans.	74,84,187	74,45,393	..	...
14	Repayment of loans from members.	14,94,729	19,80,289	...	...
15	Loans due at the end of the year.	59,98,399	54,24,894	...	..
16	Overdues at the end of the year.	21,67,900	13,73,047	...	...
Percentage of the overdues.				36.1	31.1

555. The above table shows that the total loans have increased by Rs. 5.63 lakhs and the overdues by Rs. 7.94 lakhs as compared with the last year. The increase of overdues was unavoidable, as the

damage caused by frost was extensive, and the Government had not to suspend the execution of decrees but grant remissions of land revenue amounting to about Rs. 20 lakhs and suspensions to Rs. 46 lakhs. Recoveries under such conditions were exceedingly difficult. It is obvious that all the overdues cannot be recovered at once, and many societies have arranged to spread recoveries over 2 to 5 years wherever necessary under proper safeguards, so that the defaulters may not be sold out of their holdings. It is hoped that, in the current year, recovery will be better, as the season prospects are satisfactory.

556 The Land Mortgage Bank made good progress during the year. The paid up share capital rose to Rs. 54,845 from Rs. 41,140. During the year the Bank advanced Rs. 80,575 in loans to agriculturists. Though the Government have sanctioned the issue of debentures with a guarantee of interest, the bank has managed so far to carry on its work without issuing debentures. The Government defrayed the expenditure on account of the land valuation officer's salary and travelling allowances and bore the full year's expenditure of the Bank amounting to Rs. 4,856.

557. The Baroda Central Co-operative Bank, the Mehsana Co-operative Bank and the Navsari Co-operative Banking Union financed the societies of the districts concerned, while the taluka banks at Damnagar, Kadiwar and Sidhpur financed the societies affiliated to them. The following table shows the financial position of these institutions —

Description	1934-35.	1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3
Share capital	3,59,687	3,35,312
Reserve and other funds ...	1,97,382	2,13,168
Deposits from societies ..	3,06,419	3,29,830
Loans from the Government . .	60,071	51,072
Other deposits .. .	6,91,501	7,14,750
Total working capital	16,15,060	16,44,132

The figures show a fall in the working capital due to decrease in deposits and borrowed capital. The banks had no profitable use for extra funds, as the demand from societies continued low. As a measure of relief to agriculturists, the Baroda Central Co-operative Bank reduced its rate of interest from $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ to $5\frac{1}{2}\%$, the Mehsana District Co-operative Bank from $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 6% , the Navsari District Co-operative Bank (formerly known as Banking Union) from $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ to $5\frac{1}{2}\%$, and extended the period of the instalments due, on condition that all debts were properly secured.

The taluka banks at Damnagar, Kodinar, Sidhpur and Petlad were unable to reduce their rate of interest but granted moratorium for one year.

The Damnagar taluka bank carried on the work of joint sale of cotton and sold about 6,072 maunds worth Rs 16,899, belonging to 66 members of the societies affiliated to it.

558 The agricultural banks at Bhadran, Amreli Vyara and Songhad also showed a fall in the working capital. The following figures show the financial position of these banks for the last two years.—

Year.	Share capital. Rs	Reserve fund Rs.	Deposits Rs	Working capital Rs
1	2	3	4	5
1934-35	1,76,030	78,536	6,03,911	8,58,477
1933-34	1,75,970	59,856	6,35,324	8,71,150

Three of these banks—Bhadran, Amreli and Vyara—reduced their rate of interest for the current year from 7% to 6% , $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ and $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ respectively and extended the period of the instalments due in affected areas, provided the debts were secured by mortgage of immovable property.

559 The Central Co-operative Institute made fair progress and continued to render useful service to the movement. The membership increased from 524 to 584. It continued to edit the "Gram Jivan", a monthly journal dealing with co-operation, agriculture and other

Co-operative institute and supervising union

topics of rural interest and published two pamphlets. Lectures with lantern slides were delivered in 136 villages. The institute also organised seven informal conferences of co-operators and held two classes for training secretaries. The Vyara Supervising Union in charge of societies for the Raniparaj area also showed an increase in its membership. It has 39 affiliated societies and 1,245 individuals as members.

560. The number of agricultural societies fell from 936 in the beginning of the year to 895 at the end of the year. The decrease is due to the policy followed by the department of eliminating dormant and lifeless societies. The following table shows the financial position of the agricultural societies :—

Serial number.	Item.	1934-35.	1933-34.
1	2	3	4
1	Number of societies	895	936
2	Number of members	28,933	29,756
3	Loans and deposits from non-members.	Rs. 6,39,942	Rs. 6,82,876
4	Loans from banks and other societies.	12,13,942	11,84,228
5	Loans from the Government	49,633	56,259
6	Deposits from members	5,85,695	5,88,032
7	Share capital	1,20,850	1,16,111
8	Reserve and other funds	10,00,278	9,59,668
9	Total working capital	36,10,391	35,87,174
10	Outstanding loans at the beginning	29,99,267	30,17,262
11	Loans advanced during the year	4,39,089	6,01,369
12	Loans repaid during the year	34,38,356	36,18,631
13	Balance of loans by the members at the end of the year	4,03,343	6,19,363
14	Loans at the end of the year	30,35,013	29,99,268
15	Loans	13,80,141	12,29,340
	Percentage of overdues	45.5	41

The borrowings from non-members, banks and outside sources show a very slight decrease and call for no special mention. Similarly, deposits from members also show a

decrease because of the inability of members to contribute to the compulsory deposits. The repayment of loans was unsatisfactory and overdues increased by nearly Rs. one lakh and a half.

561. The department continued its efforts to introduce better kinds of seed and new varieties of crops. The details of the work done in this connection are given in the following table :—

Non-credit work
through credit socie-
ties.

Item.	Number of societies through which seed was distributed	Names of the talukas.	Lbs.
1	2	3	4
Cotton seed No. 1027 A.L.F.	2	Vyara.	3,160
Broach cotton No. 9	5	Baroda, Padra and Sinor.	12,545
B. D. cotton No. 8.	2	Baroda and Padra.	12
Banila white cotton	18	Amreli and Dhari.	33,665
Jamnagari Bajari.	8	Amreli, Dhari, Dam- nagar and Bhadran.	61½
Early Kolam.	1	Baroda.	20
Kolam good type.	1	Vyara.	600
Ground nuts.	11	Amreli, Dhari.	71,160
Papaya.	1	Kodnar.	10 tolas.
<i>Fertilizers.</i>			
Sesamum.	2	Baroda.	115
Bone meal.	1	"	135
Sodium nitrate.	1	"	100
Ammonium sulphate and others	2	"	281

In addition, 23 societies in the Kodinar taluka bought 78,960 lbs cotton seed for 283 members through the Kodinar union. In the Mehsana district the co-operative bank supplied 1 88 000 lbs of pure Wagad seed to 3 930 farmers of 21 villages and the Bhadrav agricultural bank sold 9,000 lbs of artificial manure to the agriculturists. Of the 6 pure seed and manure societies, four remained defunct. Mesar in the Mehsana district supplied 6 680 pounds of Pusa wheat, but Masar in the Baroda district gave only 20 pounds of Broach No 9 cotton seed. The societies all throughout the State received quinine from the Medical department and distributed it to their members in the malarial season.

562 The work of consolidating scattered holdings is progressing slowly. During the year two new societies were registered. This brought the number to 72 societies. The work of the new and the old societies during the year is given in the following statement —

Number of societies	Number of persons who consolidated their holdings	Before consolidation			After consolidation			Approximate percentage of reduction in number of blocks	Number of blocks reduced
		Bighas	Number of blocks	Average bigha in each block	Bighas	Number of blocks	Average bigha in each block		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
OLD SOCIETIES									
17	79	1913	645	30	1913	593	32	8	52
NEW SOCIETIES									
2	5	322	53	61	322	45	71	15	8

The work done was less than that of the last year owing to the generally unfavourable agricultural conditions.

563 The work of cotton sale societies was seriously affected by the damage caused by frost to the cotton crop. Of the 25 societies which were in existence at the commencement of the year, 8 were cancelled and of the remaining

17, only 10 were active. These collected 1,258 bhars (A bhar = 24 maunds) of cotton belonging to 907 members, 1,212 bhars of which was ginned and the rest was disposed of unginned. In the beginning of the season, the prices were high but they declined towards the end, with the result that the societies which held over their cotton in expectation of a further rise in the market failed to realise normal profits. Five of the societies had a large stock on hand unsold at the end of the year.

564. The Farmers' Co-operative Ginning factory at Baben was not able to show the same good work as in the previous year owing to destruction of the cotton crop by frost. It ginned 1,253 bhars of cotton as against 4,212 in the preceding year. While it made a profit of Rs. 5,061 and was able to declare a dividend of 6 % last year, it could not make a profit of more than Rs. 20-0-0 during the year.

565. The number of milch cattle societies fell from 12 to 11, one society repaid its debts to the Government and was cancelled. Of Rs. 2,526 due at the beginning of the year to the Government, Rs. 1,004 were recovered and Rs. 1,522 remained outstanding at the end of the year.

Of the four cattle breeding societies, one was cancelled during the year and the remaining three have not yet been able to secure pedigree bulls.

The milk supply society of Nizampura produced 82,808 lbs. of milk and sold it in Baroda city through an agent or retail.

566. There were 11 power pump societies, of which one had to be wound up. This left 10 societies at the end of the year. The total working capital of these societies was Rs. 29,390. The total amount due to the Government by them at the beginning of the year was Rs. 18,800. No new loans were given during the year, and Rs. 410 were recovered. This left a balance of Rs. 18,390 to be recovered. Of the 10 societies on the register, only 7 did any work and they irrigated 661 bighas of land. Water was supplied to the members at rates varying from Re. 0-4-0 to Rs. 1-4-0 per hour.

The waterworks society at Sarar, Baroda taluka, had to stop the distribution of water for domestic use on account of

arrears of the water cess It has found it difficult to recover the arrears from members as arbitration suits have to be filed against each defaulter even if the amount due be small, and from non-members, as civil action alone is possible against them and the supply of water cannot be cut off The society continued the supply of water for the use of cattle The future of the society is being discussed

567 There were 6 village supply stores but unfortunately none of them did any work, partly because of the difficulty of doing cash transactions in villages and partly because of the dearth of good workers

568 Thrift societies in Ramparaj areas worked well There were in all 23 such societies, of which one was cancelled, and 2 new were registered The results of the working of these societies are given in the following statement -

Item	Number of societies	Number of members	Savings	Reserve fund	Working capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
Men	2	45	Rs 429	Rs 49	Rs 487
Women	22	496	7,480	233	8 080
Total	24	541	7,909	282	8 567

569 The number of non-agricultural societies of all classes decreased by two at the end of the year The following table gives details about membership and financial position of these societies -

Serial number	Item	1934-35	1933-34
1	2	3	4
1	Number of societies	199	401
2	Number of members	17 986	13 960
3	Loans and deposits from non-members	Rs 6 27,452	Rs 6 68 491

Serial number	Item	1934-35	1933-34
1	2	3	4
		Rs	Rs.
4	Loans from banks and other societies	1,56,587	25,488
5	Loans from the Government .	1,11,112	1,43,511
6	Deposits from members	14,26,770	12,09,471
7	Share capital .	3,93,817	3,04,904
8	Reserve and other funds .	1,03,463	1,03,126
9	Total working capital .. .	28,19,201	24,54,991
10	Outstanding loans at the beginning of the year.	13,68,932	12,25,151
11	Fresh loans advanced during the year.	12,33,249	13,56,249
12	Total	26,02,181	25,81,401
13	Repayment of loans by the members.	9,36,000	11,72,319
14	Loans due at the end of the year	16,84,949	13,68,932
15	Overdues	1,07,967	1,43,707
	Percentage of overdues on loans due at the end of the year ..	6 4	10 5

The percentage of overdues shows a decrease due to the period fixed for repayment of the loans having been extended on account of the prevailing trade depression.

570. The loans due to the Government from the 63 flood relief societies amounted in the beginning of the year to Rs. 1,78,444, of which Rs. 37,707 were recovered. This left a balance of Rs. 1,40,737 to be recovered. The amount of overdues was Rs 61,238. Most of these societies are of the poorest classes of people who earn their living by daily labour. The closure of two mills in the city threw many of them out of employment and hampered recoveries

571 There were 22 registered and 130 unregistered students stores. The working of these is detailed below -

Item	Number of societies	Number of members	Working capital	Goods sold
1	2	3	4	5
Registered	22	2 748	Rs 4 027	Rs 5 771
Unregistered	130	5 529	2 110	3 696

572 Among the co-operative stores the Okha port store, the Pustakalaya Mandal the Baroda city milk depot and the Baroda general store are prominent. They worked satisfactorily during the year. The Pustakalaya Mandal's sales amounted to Rs 48 467. The Baroda general and Okha stores supply figures were Rs 6,754 and Rs 16 951 respectively. The Baroda city milk depot sold 3 812 mds of milk at a profit of Rs 264.

573 Of the five housing societies, three are in Baroda city, and two in the Navsari district. The Pratap Gan and Friends' housing societies of Baroda are building a number of well planned houses. Some houses have been completed and are already in occupation by members, and others are nearing completion. Both these societies are being financed by the Baroda Central Co-operative Bank. The third society in Baroda city has been only recently registered and has not yet commenced work. The Kosamba housing society has begun building operations and built 8 houses without taking any loan from the Government or any other financing agency.

574 There were 8 non-agricultural thrift societies against 10 of the last year. The result of their working is given below -

Item	Number of societies	Number of members	Savings	Reserve fund	Working capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
Men	7	158	Rs 4 531	Rs 417	Rs 5 229
Women	1	22	631	55	689
Total	8	180	5 162	472	5 918

575. There were nine taluka development associations and 14 village reconstruction mandals. Rural reconstruction and development associations. Of the former, the one at Vaghodia distributed six hundred maunds of Broach No 9 cotton seed, 350 mango grafts, 3 ploughs, and 12 cwts sulphate of ammonia, while the one at Dabhoi supplied one maund of soya-beans. The rest have not done any outstanding work. Three of the village rural reconstruction societies are looking after the sanitation of the villages, but there is still a good deal which they can do and are not doing for want of workers

576. General propaganda work was chiefly done by the co-operative institute and the taluka development associations. The departmental staff helped them at the conferences and at the training classes for secretarial work wherever they were organised. The Registrar and his assistants delivered lectures on co-operative organisations at the Baroda College, training college for men, demonstration farm and the rural reconstruction centre at Kosamba. The staff also worked for development of subsidiary industries like spinning, weaving and poultry-rearing in suitable areas.

577. Of the 718 agricultural credit societies, 34 fall under class 'A', 119 under class 'B', 387 under class 'C' and 111 under class 'D'. 60 are in process of liquidation and 7 are new. The percentage of bad societies was 15.5 against 13.3 of the last year.

578. The year was a bad one for agriculture and consequently for the co-operative movement. General remarks There was a severe spell of frost in January 1935. The prices of agricultural produce have been going down for the last 4 or 5 years and two successive years of frost have impeded recoveries of loans. The movement requires careful watching and a policy of consolidation rather than expansion should be followed.

D. Forests.

579 Mr. C D. Warden, B.A., assisted by two assistant conservators, Mr. A. A. Zaidi and Mr H R Desai, continued to work as conservator.

ALTERATION IN AREA

580 The total area under the forests is 717 sq. miles and it is divided into nine ranges for administrative purposes. Of these, five ranges are in Navsari district, one in Baroda, one in Mehsana and two in Amreli.

581 The following table shows the forest area during the year :—

Class of forest	Area on the 1st August 1934	Area added during the year	Area excluded during the year	Area on the 31st July 1935
1	2	3	4	5
	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas	Bighas
Reserved	7,80,546	114-4	132-0	7,80,528-4

WORKING PLANS

582. All the exploitable forests which form 82 per cent of the entire area are worked under the sanctioned working plans. The prescription of the working plans was fully carried out.

COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

583. Forest roads are constructed and maintained by the Public Works department. The cost is met from the proceeds of the forest cess. A programme of new roads and special repairs to the existing ones is being carried out. During the year Rs 24,743 were spent on roads as against Rs 23,645 in the preceding year.

584 Three wells were constructed by the prant panchayat at Kala-Amba, Dangdhar and Ambapani in the Vyara range, at a total cost of Rs. 4,500. Minor repairs to the existing forest buildings were carried out by the Forest department at a cost of Rs. 888 as against Rs. 2,520 in the previous year.

GENERAL PROTECTION

585. The following table shows the number of forest offences —

Year	Injury to forests by fire	Unauthorised felling or removal of produce.	Unauthorised grazing	Other offences	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1934-35	13	30	8	5	56
1933-34	13	35	8	2	58
Average of 1930-31 to 1932-33	14	51	10	5	80

The total number of forest offences shows a decrease of about 4% as compared with the previous year. Most of the offences under the head, 'unauthorised felling', were petty pilferings.

586 The following table shows the mode of disposal of the offences —

Mode of disposal of offences

Offences pending at the beginning of the year	Offences detected during the year	Total	Compounded	Convictions	Acquittal	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	56	66	59		2	5

587 The area affected by fire was 440 bighas as against 3,583 in 1933-34. The reduction in the area was due to the prolonged monsoon and adoption of strict preventive measures.

The expenditure on fire protection was Rs 5,471 as against Rs 5,876 in the previous year.

PROTECTION FROM CATTLE

588 The forest area open and closed to grazing was as follows —

Areas open and closed to grazing

Grazing area	Bighas	Per cent
1	2	3
(a) Closed to all animals	1 51,518	20
(b) Open to all animals except sheep and goats	6 29,010	80
Total	7 80,528	100

589 The closure is limited to areas under plantation and areas undergoing regeneration after the coupes are worked. The period for closing coupes under regeneration is fixed at ten years, so that every year only ten coupes out of 40 in each felling series remain closed. The grazing area is always sufficient.

590 During the year, grazing permits were issued for 81,478 animals and the amount realised as grazing fees amounted to Rs 38,149, the figures for 1933-34 being 1,11,389 animals and Rs 46,655 respectively. The concession of free grazing, allowed to about 25,000 animals belonging to the cultivators and owners of the 'Gaooshalas' in the State, was continued during the year.

591 The incidence of grazing in the reserved forest was 77 bighas per animal during the year against 70 bighas in the previous year.

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES FROM NATURAL CAUSES

592 Clamber-cutting was done as usual. The area taken in hand was 75,991 bighas and the cost came to Rs 1,298. The areas set apart for the purpose annually are dealt with according to the revised working scheme, under which 1/8th area of each range instead of 1/5th as before is taken in hand by rotation the reduction having been made on account of decrease in the growth of climbers. In addition, contractors of coupes cut the climbers as a condition of their contract. The removal of parasite *loranthus* was also undertaken on an extensive scale.

SILVICULTURE

593 The rainfall in the forests of the Navsari district was 75 inches during the year. As in the

Regeneration in the
Navsari district forests

last year, teak seeded meagrely and regeneration of teak from seeds was also poor, though that from coppice was satisfactory. Within a year, coppice shoots ordinarily attain a height of 7 feet. Quite unusually, frost occurred in the middle of January 1935 and was of greater intensity and longer duration than that of the last year. The plants affected were cut down, but they sent out fresh shoots in the monsoon of 1935.

594 Thinnings were done in 215 bighas as against 140 bighas in the previous year. The revenue realised was Rs. 7,322.

Thinning operations.

595 Since 1923-24 weeding of badly grown coppice shoots of teak has been undertaken systematically. During the year weeding was done in 7,373 bighas of the exploited coupes at a cost of Rs. 242.

Weeding of badly
grown coppice shoots

596 In order that timru trees may put on leaves more suitable for Indian cigarette (*bidi*) wrappers, the trees were coppiced in suitable localities.

Coppicing of timru
trees

597 The following kinds and quantities of seeds were received and distributed among all the ranges —

Collection and distri-
bution of seeds

Kind of seed	Quantity in pounds	Where used
1	2	3
Sandal-wood	1 000	Attarsumba Songadh and Vankal ranges
Anjan	40	Sankheda range
Silver oak	14	Salher round of the Sa- dadvel range
Eucalyptus	1	
Soman	10	Vankal and Vajpur ranges
Casuarina	2	Okhamandal range
Giant bamboos	1½	Sadadvel, Vajpur, Songadh and Vankal ranges
Total	1 068½	

598 The total quantity of seeds of principal species collected from different ranges was 912 maunds as against 762 in the preceding year.

Local collection of seeds

599. These seeds were utilised in sowings in blank areas after burning rab. This method of sowing gives better results, as the germination is much quicker, the seedlings

Sowing in blanks with rab-burning

are healthier and weed-growth is less. In the first year, these patches serve as seed-beds, and in the second year the requisite number of seedlings are left *in situ* and the rest transplanted in other blanks after the roots and shoots are trimmed. In about 4,521 such patches, seedlings were raised after burning rab, the patches being 15 feet x 20 feet to 20 feet x 30 feet. Teak seeds were alternately soaked in water and exposed to the sun every fortnight. This treatment was continued for a period of three months, as the seeds so treated sprout much more quickly.

600 The following statement shows the important plantations in different ranges:—

Important plantations in different ranges

Range	Description of plantation
1	2
Gir	<p>(1) 176 maunds of seeds of babul, khair, robin, khakbar, gorad, sadra, harmo, aval and tanachh were sown in about 3,000 bighas.</p> <p>(2) Three nurseries were set up in which seed-beds of babul, khair, teak and shevan were raised.</p> <p>(3) On poor soils, cuttings of gugal, saledo and kantala were planted in about 1,000 bighas.</p>
Okhamandal	<p>(1) Four nurseries were made and plants of babul, aval, tamarind, asutra, nym and khair were raised and about 15,000 plants were transplanted.</p> <p>(2) Cuttings of gugal and kantala were sown in large numbers.</p> <p>(3) Cultivation of mariadvel was continued to bind the sifting sand.</p>

Range	Description of plantation
1	1
Atarsumba	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Twenty-two thousand plants of teak shevan, sandal-wood, khair and bamboos were reared in the nursery and 12 000 plants transplanted (2) Seeds of khair shevan and teak were sown in about 200 bighas (3) 15,000 bamboo rhizome pieces were planted in reserved areas
Sankheda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) About 84 maunds of seeds of babul, teak, sadra shevan khair and rohin, were sown in about 1,200 bighas of reserved forests (2) 10 000 plants of teak, sadra, shevan, khair, anjan and sammar were reared in nurseries and transplanted (3) Cultivation of mangrove was done in 300 bighas in salt marshes of Karbhadi and Tithor in Padra taluka (4) About 25 000 bamboo rhizome pieces were planted in pits in about 300 bighas (5) 42 000 bulbs of agaves were planted on the slopes of the banks of deepnullahs at Bahadarpur, Kherwa, Akhatyarpur, Bhatpur, Indrol and Songir
Salber bill	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Five thousand plants of silver oak tanachh and bamboos were transplanted (2) Cultivation of dhol-mush was done
Kantha villages of the Vyara range	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 500 maunds of seeds of mangrove were thrown broad-cast in the salt marshes measuring 600 bighas with a view to reclaiming the soil

601 The total cost of plantings and sowings for all the ranges came to Rs 7,142, while that for Cost of plantings and sowings 1933-34 was Rs 8,110

LAC PROPAGATION

602 The normal rate of wages for collection of lac was Rs 7-8-0 It was reduced to Rs 5 and Lac cultivation again to Rs. 3, during the last year. The local people were unwilling to propagate lac at this

unremunerative rate and so attempts were made only to preserve seed-lac. All the residual old stock of refined lac was disposed of, the amount realised was Rs 448.

EXPLOITATION.

603 *Coppice-with-standards* — This is the most extensively adopted system under a rotation of 40 years. The details are given below —

Year	Number of coupes	Total area exploited in bighas	Total realisation Rs	Average realisation per bigha Rs
1	2	3	4	5
1934-35	78	13 026	2 13 358	16- 1- 2
1933-34	74	12 280	1 91,518	15- 9- 6

604 *Improvement fellings* — This method is applied only to the Nanchhal tract of the Vankal range. The rotation is 20 years. The details are as shown below —

Year	Number of coupes	Area in bighas	Amount realised Rs	Average realisation per bigha Rs
1	2	3	4	5
1934-35	4	4 842	15 092	3- 1- 1
1933-34	4	5 105	21,779	4- 4- 3

605 *Unregulated fellings* — These comprise clearances for cultivation and for providing lands for grazing grounds in villages which need them, felling of trees for sale as matchwood, and removal of material given away as free grants to the people residing in forest tracts for being used as building materials or for domestic purposes.

606 Free grants of timber and other produce were made in deserving cases for building and repairing dwellings and for other domestic and agricultural needs. The total value of material removed for such purposes was Rs 54,834 against Rs 42 618 in the previous year.

607. *Minor forest produce*.—This was chiefly farmed out or sold on permits. The details are given in the following table —

Description.	Revenue	
	1934-35 Rs	1933-34 Rs.
1	2	3
1. Lac	553	2,139
2. Asutra and timru leaves.	3,932	2,096
3 Mahuda flowers and fruits.	1,007	701
4 Bamboos	14,487	15,453
5. Miscellaneous ..	29,385	11,005
Total	49,364	31,394

608. Receipts from grazing fees and sale of grass amounted to Rs 44,335 as against Rs. 49,043, in the previous year.

609. The quarries at Songur and elsewhere yielded a revenue of Rs. 3,187 during the year against Rs 3,769 in the preceding year.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

610. The gross revenue for the year was Rs. 3,65,403, including the sum of Rs. 27,871 collected as forest local cess. The following statement summarises the gross income and expenditure of the department :—

Year.	Revenue Rs	Expenditure. Rs	Surplus Rs.
1	2	3	4
1934-35	3,65,403	1,43,614	2,21,789
1933-34	3,34,931	1,36,750	1,98,181

GENERAL

- 611 The department participated in the agricultural shows held at Amreli and the rural reconstruction centre at Kosamba
- Participation in shows

E Electrical department.

- 612 During the year, Mr. Baganna Balaji Rautal, M. I. E. E. M. I. E. (India), continued as
- Personnel Electrical Engineer

- 613 The electric supply undertaking, telephone exchanges and other connected branches in charge of the department were maintained efficiently and continued to show a steady increase both in respect of sale of energy and earnings. The gross surplus over working expenses advanced from Rs. 3,02,673 to Rs. 3,35,949 with a corresponding increase in the units sold.
- General progress

614. The total number of units generated during the year amounted to 25.34 lakhs K. W. H. as against 24.68 lakhs in the last year.
- Output and sale of energy
- The sale of energy to consumers amounted to 20.57 lakhs of units, as against 19.88 lakhs in the previous year. Of the units sold to consumers,

- (a) 67 % were for lighting, fans and other domestic purposes,
- (b) 22.4% for industrial and miscellaneous purposes; and
- (c) 10.6% for motor pumps for gardens, farms and sewage

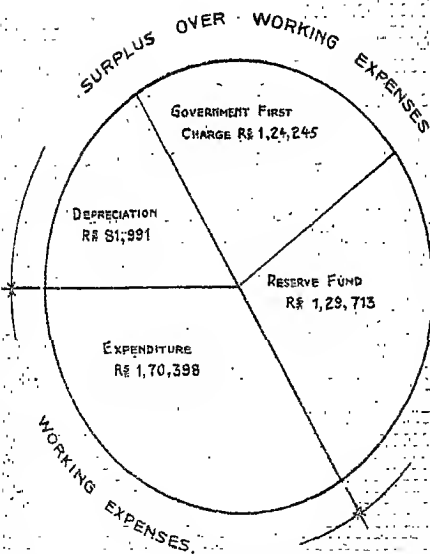
- 615 The above sale represents an average consumption of 18.4 units per head of population, and 67.3 units per occupied house
- Consumption per head of population and house

- 616 The total amount of capital expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 1,55,295. Of this, (a) Rs. 49,525 were spent on the city electric supply undertaking, (b) Rs. 73,900 on telephones, (c) Rs. 7,278 on the Petlad electrification scheme, and (d), Rs. 24,592 on public lighting.
- Capital expenditure

REVENUE R\$ 5,06,347

1934 - 1935

B.



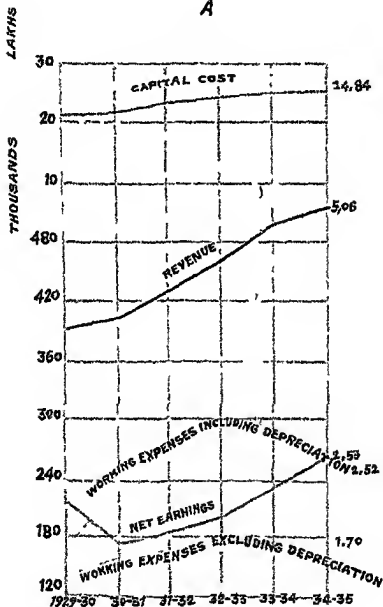
R\$ 5,35,949

CAPITAL, REVENUE, EXPENDITURE & NET EARNINGS

ELECTRIC DEPT.

1934 - 1935

A



617. The revenue expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,58,532 and was allotted as below :—

- (a) Rs. 1,70,398—working of the electrical supply undertaking,
- (b) Rs. 13,220—telephone exchange,
- (c) Rs. 7,903—maintenance of public lights (street) in the city,
- (d) Rs. 58,498—maintenance of electrical equipment in the palaces and
- (e) Rs. 8,513—electrical equipment in the Government buildings.

618 The working expenses of the city supply undertaking amounted to Rs. 1,70,398 as against Rs. 1,55,188 in the last year. This works out at about 35.6% of the total revenue as against 34.7% in the last year, and shows a reduction in working cost by over 1.1%. The cost of units generated, excluding allowances for depreciation and the Government first charge, works out at annas 1.08 and that of the units sold at annas 1.3 per unit.

619 The year's working of the city supply undertaking continued to show a steady increase in the earnings. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 5,06,334 as against Rs. 4,70,070 in the previous year. The gross surplus over working expenses amounted to Rs. 3,35,949. Making allowance for depreciation and the Government first charge, there remained an amount of Rs. 1,29,713 which was transferred to the reserve fund. This represents a net profit of 10.2% on the capital cost.

620. The number of new consumers connected to the supply mains during the year was 386 as against 309 in the previous year. The total number of consumers connected at the end of the year comes to 2,617 as against 2,241 at the beginning of the year. Only ten connections were cancelled in the year. The new installations connected show an advance of about 25% over that of the previous year. The connected load on the supply system at the end of the year was 3,602 K.W. as against 3,410 K.W. at the beginning of the year.

621. The addition to low tension supply mains and service lines was about 11 miles, and the Distribution system low tension distribution network covered an area of over 21 square miles. The feeder line which has been added to the high tension main supplying power to the railway passenger station, will also serve the Race Course district and the area occupied by the Co operative Housing Society. The length of high tension mains stood at 32 miles.

622. 186 street lights were added to the public lighting system during the year. This brought Public lights the total number of lights to 1,619 as against 1,433 in the previous year. The public lighting extended over an aggregate route length of 70 miles as against 60 miles in the previous year. The work in connection with street lights in the city was almost completed with the exception of a small portion in Fatepura locality.

623. To give an impetus to well irrigation, mains from the city supply system were extended to the Akota area as an experimental measure. The Agricultural department was provided with a small pumping set for the purpose of demonstrating the economical working of electric pumps. As a further aid, concession rates for the energy used were sanctioned and the question of further reducing the rates is under consideration. Extension of mains and concession rates for agricultural purposes

624. The preparation of a project to remodel the Baroda city supply system and to enlarge the power house at Baroda has been entrusted to Messrs Telephone and General Trust Ltd, Consulting Engineers. Enlarging the power house at Baroda

625. A scheme is under preparation for supplying electricity for lifting water from wells in the Vijapur taluka generally on the lines of the Ganges canal area in the United Provinces. This area has a high density of wells per square mile, and there is a fair demand for the urban requirements of Vijapur. As an initial measure, it is proposed to ascertain the yield of sub-sol water by installing and working electrically driven pumps in selected places. Electrification in Vijapur taluka

626. The automatic telephone system, which was started in November 1934, worked satisfactorily. The number of private subscribers increased during the year from 30 to 53 and the number of calls Telephones

rose from 3,61,874 to 7,55,671, an increase of nearly 100%. To popularise the use of telephones the Government have reduced the tariff from Rs. 200 to Rs 120 a year. Proposals for extension of the telephone system to Petlad, Kalol and Navsari were under correspondence with the Government of India in the year.

627 The number of licenses granted for radio receiving sets during the year was 160 as against 90 in the previous year. Of these, 83 are in Baroda city and 77 in the district towns. The annual revenue was Rs. 1,627 as against Rs 915 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC WORKS

A. Public Works branch

PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION.

628. Mr. V. R. Talvalkar, L. C. E., A. R. I., B. A., continued as acting Chief Engineer till the 28th October 1934. Mr. M. T. Adalja, L. C. E., I. S. E. (retired), assumed charge of the duties of Chief Engineer with effect from the 29th October 1934.

629. There were seven permanent executive divisions in charge of officers shown against them as follows:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Baroda city division. | (1) Mr. S. G. Vaishnav. |
| | (2) Mr. D. P. Chakravarti |
| (2) Palace division. | (1) Mr. A. L. Kazi. |
| (3) Baroda division. | (1) Mr. V. K. Kunte. |
| | (2) Mr. G. D. Parekh. |
| (4) Mehsana division. | (1) Mr. M. R. Patel. |
| | (2) Mr. V. K. Kunte. |
| (5) Navsari division. | (1) Mr. G. D. Parekh. |
| | (2) Mr. M. R. Patel. |
| (6) Amreli division. | (1) Mr. D. P. Chakravarti. |
| | (2) Mr. G. L. Agashe. |
| (7) Garden division. | (1) Mr. M. G. Desai |

The Furniture Factory remained in charge of Mr. L. H. Kharadi.

MISCELLANEOUS.

630. The Chief Engineer toured for 104 days in the districts and attended committee meetings and conferences on 59 days during the year.

Inspection tours, etc., of the Chief Engineer.

631 The expenditure on the P W D establishment amounted to Rs 3,88,906 in the year as against Rs 3,92,278 in the previous year. This gives a percentage of 9.05 on the total cost of works.

632 The following table shows the expenditure during the year under the different heads compared with the previous year —

(Figures are in lakhs)

Serial number	Head	Expenditure	
		1934-35	1933-34
1	2	3	4
		Rs	Rs
1	Original	14.31	15.62
2	Repairs	10.00	8.91
3	Establishment	3.88	3.92
4	Tools and plant	0.32	0.21
5	Work suspense accounts	4.07	3.70
6	Refund of revenue	0.15	0.12
7	Irrigation (remunerative works)	0.05	0.07
8	Extraordinary famine	0.11	
9	Miscellaneous		0.01
10	Pension and gratuity		0.01
11	Reproductive public works		0.01
12	Remittance transfer expenditure	3.63	2.75
13	Deposit contribution	6.39	3.84
	Total	42.91	39.17

633 The following table shows the more important of the original works completed during the year — .

Serial number	Division	Works
1	2	3
1	Baroda city division	(1) Building for the head post office in Baroda (2) Building for veterinary hospital in Baroda (3) Adding a storey to the southern wing of C D Hospital Baroda (4) Building of the Sayaji Jubilee Institute Baroda
2	Palace division	(1) Completing the mansion at New Delhi (2) Alterations in the drawing room of the Pratap Vilas Palace Baroda
3	Baroda division	(1) High school building at Dabhoi (2) Metalling the road from the Deo river to Kherwadi (3) Completing the road from Chhani to Mahisagar up to the B B & C I railway culvert (4) Special repairs to and asphaltting the road from Baroda to Padra (5) Repairs to the Karamsad drain in the Petlad taluka.
4	Navsari division	(1) The Gandevi-Gadat road with R. C C bridge on the Ambica river (2) Second section of the Chalthan-Kholwad road
5	Amreli division.	(1) Maternity ward for six beds in the Civil Hospital at Amreli (2) A causeway on the Shell river on the Chalala-Ingrola road in the Amreli district

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

634 The programme of road works in the Baroda and Navsari districts was pushed through. Roads and bridge works pushed through During the year, the following important road works were either completed or in progress —

- (1) Metalling the road from the Deo river to Kherwadi
- (2) Metalling the road from the Ajwa road junction to Jarod, via Rasulabad
- (3) The Chhani-Mahisagar road
- (4) Special repairs to and asphaltting the road Barod to Atladra
- (5) The Ambica river bridge on the Gandevi-Gadat road
- (6) Maroli-Vesma road
- (7) Second section of the Chalthan-Kholwad road
- (8) Kathore-Kim-Velachha-Mangrol road

BUILDINGS

635 Among important works in the Baroda city and district, either completed or in progress, the following deserve special mention —

Important buildings
in Baroda city and
district

- (1) The Kirti Mandir
- (2) The Sayaji Jubilee Institute
- (3) Additions to the C D Hospital
- (4) Additions to the Khanderao Market
- (5) The Babappura Central School
- (6) The Dabhoi High School

IRRIGATION

636 The total outlay on irrigation and waterworks up to the end of the year was approximately Rs 56.91 lakhs excluding the city water works. According to the orders of the Government the expenditure incurred on irrigation works and charged to capital which are not remunerative, has to be credited to the capital account by

Capital expenditure
on unremunerative
irrigation works

debit to the proper service head. Accordingly, the amount of Rs 45 26 lakhs was debited to the proper service heads during the year. This left Rs 11 65 lakhs on the remunerative head.

637 Work in connection with investigation of the Sabarmati project was undertaken during the year. Survey work was in progress near the proposed site of the dam at Dharoi.

638. 4,758 bighas of land were irrigated and a revenue of Rs 12,544 was realised as against 7,932 bighas irrigated and Rs 26,414 realised as revenue in the preceding year. The decrease in the area of land irrigated was mainly in the Baroda district, as the compulsory water cess was abolished, some cultivators did not use water. The return came to Rs 2 6 per bigha as against Rs 3 3³ in the previous year. The reduction in the percentage of revenue was due to decrease in the area of land irrigated in the Baroda district and also to the cultivators having been given water free of charge from some of the irrigation tanks to enable them to raise fresh crops as those already grown by them had been destroyed by frost in the month of January 1935.

WATERWORKS.

639 The control over the Baroda city waterworks and the distribution of water in the Baroda city within the municipal limits remained with the municipality as before. The Public Works department continued to supervise the head works at Ajwa and Pratappura, the filter beds at Nimetta and the main pipe line outside municipal limits.

640 The Ajwa and Nimetta works including the Asoj regulator and feeder, and the Pratappura works were maintained by the City Executive Engineer at a cost of Rs 31,761 met out of the municipal contribution.

641. The work of repairs to the existing filter beds and construction of new filter beds at Nimetta was started during the year.

CITY AND DISTRICT TOWN DRAINAGES

642 The budget allotted to the city drainage works amounted to Rs 46,363, out of which Rs 45 593 were spent during the year

Budget allotted to the city drainage works

643 Satisfactory progress was made in the construction of the Navsari town drainage works. Of the five sections into which the whole work is divided, sections A, B, C and D were completed. Section E is to be started. The work of branch lines was in progress.

Navsari town drainage

As the outfall works were completed in the previous years, main lines and branches are handed over to the municipality as soon as they are completed. The drainage system is worked and maintained by the municipality satisfactorily.

KANSES AND FIELD DRAINAGES

644 The following kansas and field drainage works were in progress during the year —

Kansas and field drainages.

- (1) Karamsad drain in the Petlad taluka
- (2) Jalsan-Finav drain in the Petlad taluka
- (3) Special repairs to the Borjad-Dhameli-Gamdi drain in the Dabhoi taluka
- (4) Aidi-Vatav drain in the Petlad taluka
- (5) Handod-Bodk group of drains in the Karjan taluka

FROST RELIEF WORKS

645 Owing to frost in the month of January 1935, relief works of the aggregate amount of Rs 3,68,093 were sanctioned. Most of the works were started by the middle of March. In the beginning labourers did not turn up in sufficient numbers. In order to attract them, the scale of wages was subsequently raised. Works costing about Rs 20,000 were carried out during the year.

Frost relief works

B. Railways.

646. **Rai Saheb Ram Kisan**, B.A., I.S.E., M.I.E. (India),
Personnel M.I.L.E. and A.M.I.M.E. (London), con-
 tinued as Manager and Engineer-in-
 Chief except during the period of his leave from the 23rd
 April to the 22nd June 1935, when Mr. S. M. Avril, V.D.,
 M.I.L.E., Loco and Carriage Superintendent, acted for him.

GENERAL.

647 The total mileage of railways (excluding sidings but
 including the Bodeli-Chhota-Udaipur
 railway) owned by the State was 706.70
 miles, of which 21.42 were broad gauge,
 329.55 metre gauge and 355.73 narrow gauge. Of these, 21.42
 miles of broad gauge are worked by the B.B. & C.I. railway,
 37.21 by the Jamnagar and Dwarka railway and the remain-
 ing by the State Railway department.

648. The following statement shows the capital cost,
 working expenses, percentage, and
Financial results. revenue and capital expenditure, etc.,
 of the railways owned by the State for the years 1932-33,
 1933-34 and 1934-35:—

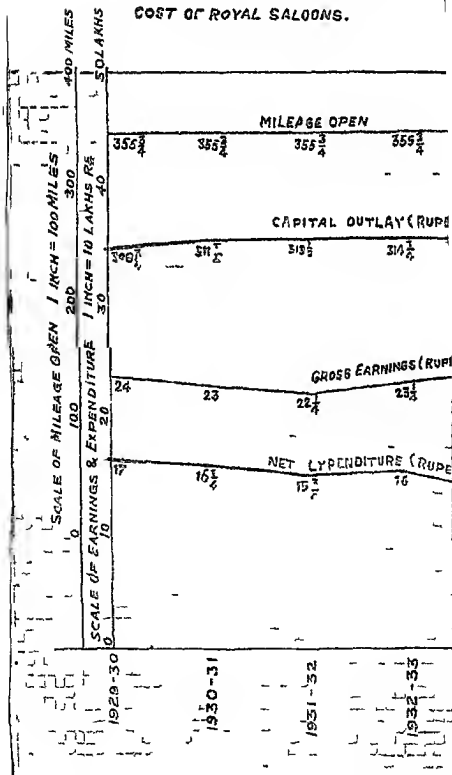
G.B.S. RAILWAYS

DIAGRAM SHOWING FOR EACH YEAR
THE TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY, GROSS EARNINGS
WORKING EXPENSES & LENGTH IN MILES

NOTE:-

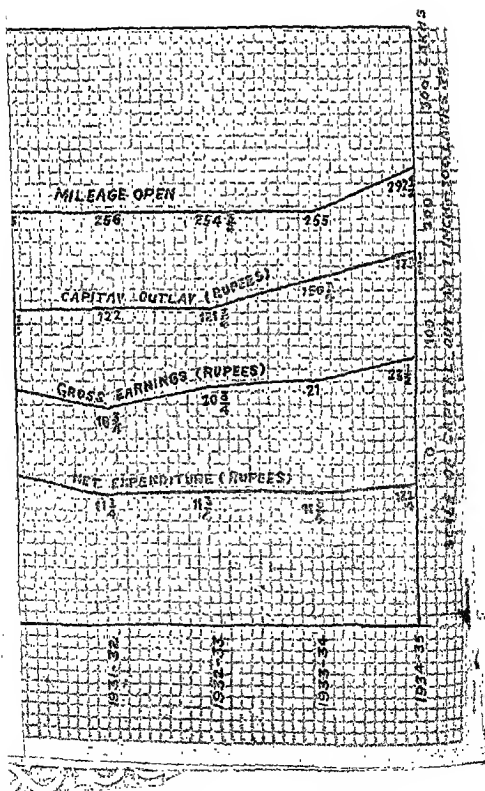
1. THE EXPENDITURE LINE DOES NOT INCLUDE
BALANCE OF DEPRECIATION FUND LATELY

2. THE CAPITAL OUTLAY FROM 1933-34
COST OF ROYAL SALOONS.



G.M. RAILWAYS
 (INCLUDING K.D. RAILWAY).
 AM SHOWING FOR EACH YEAR
 CAPITAL OUTLAY, GROSS EARNINGS
 EXPENSES & LENGTH IN MILE OPEN

EXPENDITURE FROM YEAR 1932-33 DOES NOT
 SPENT BALANCE OF DEPRECIATION FUND
 PRODUCED.



Name of railway	Year ended 31st March	Capital invested	Gross earnings	Expenditure	Net earnings	Working percent age	Percent age on capital	Length	Cost per mile	Working expenses per mile
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NARROW GAUGE										
G B S ^t railways										
	1933	3 09 80 750	23 19 409	17 58 451	5 60 958	75 81	1 81	355 73	87 091	4 943
	1934	3 12 94 676	24 36 197	16 87 537	7 48 670	69 27	2 39	355 73	87 973	4 743
	1935	3 12 57 411	22 28 086	17 04 337	5 23 749	76 49	1 68	355 73	87 868	4 791
METRE GAUGE										
Cackwar s Mehanna railways										
	1933	1 21 82 317	20 64 627	11 84 660	8 79 967	57 38	7 22	254 82	47 808	4 649
	1934	1 50 67 584	21 07 870	11 84 956	9 22 914	56 22	6 12	255 12	59 061	4 645
	1935	1 73 40 304	23 51 470	13 18 948	10 32 522	56 09	5 95	292 58	59 267	4 508
Kharidia Dhar railways										
	1933	20 19 094	1 19 499	1 17 853	1 646	98 62	0 08	37 22	54 248	3 166
	1934	20 32 212	1 58 223	1 04 220	54 003	65 87	2 66	37 22	54 600	2 800
1935										
FIGURES INCLUDE IN GAERWAR S MEHSANA RAILWAYS										
Okha railway										
	1933	41 92 779	2 93 308	1 74 528	1 18 780	59 50	2 83	37 21	1 12 679	4 690
	1934	41 04 729	3 04 808	1 85 785	1 19 023	60 95	2 89	37 21	1 10 313	4 993
	1935	41 05 124	3 20 784	2 26 222	94 562	70 52	2 30	37 21	1 10 323	6 080
BROAD GAUGE										
Anand-Petlad railways										
	1933	14 36 044	4 43 314	2 54 369	1 88 945	57 38	13 16	21 42	67 042	11 875
	1934	14 49 143	4 44 320	2 44 089	2 00 231	54 94	13 81	21 42	67 654	11 396
	1935	14 55 727	4 21 430	2 43 924	1 77 506	57 88	12 19	21 42	67 961	11 385

The net earnings of all the railway systems owned by the State amounted to Rs 18,28,339 against a capital outlay of Rs. 5,41,58,566, yielding a return of 3.3 per cent. This is over and above the usual contributions to the depreciation fund. The depreciation fund had balance of Rs 13.01 lakhs to its credit at the end of the year. Besides this, there is the railway reserve fund which had a balance of Rs 21.53 lakhs at the end of the year.

649. The following table shows the percentage of working expenditure on gross earnings of different abstracts of the railways —

Year	"A" Engineering	"B" Loco	"C" Carriage	"E" Traffic	"F" General	"G" Miscellaneous	Depreciation	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NARROW GAUGE RAILWAYS								
1932-33	13.19	16.70	6.45	13.93	8.01	2.00	15.52	75.81
1933-34	13.50	16.65	4.70	12.33	5.84	1.47	14.78	69.27
1934-35	13.02	18.40	7.00	13.44	6.74	1.74	16.15	76.49
METRE GAUGE RAILWAYS								
1932-33	9.59	17.75	10.86	9.93	4.55	4.70		57.38
1933-34	8.56	18.85	2.67	12.74	4.93	1.23	7.24	56.22
1934-35	9.03	17.15	3.66	11.35	4.52	1.20	9.18	56.18

* This includes the percentage for the Khyadia-Dhan railway

650. The construction of the Prachi Road-Kodinar railway, a line of 14.72 miles in Kathiawar, was taken in hand and made satisfactory progress during the year.

Construction of Prachi Road - Kodinar railway

651 The project estimates for the Goya Gate-Bhadran and Sojitra-Dholka railway prepared during the year were under consideration by the Government at the end of the year

Goya Gate-Bhadran
and Sojitra-Dholka
railway

652 The engineering and traffic reconnaissance survey of the Chhota Udaipur-Kukshi project was carried out. The project estimates are being considered by the Government

Extension of Chhota
Udaipur railway to
Kukshi

653 The Gaekwar's Mehsana railways (M G) were inspected by the Senior Government Inspector of railways on the 19th and 20th March 1935. His recommendations were carried out

Senior Government
Inspector's inspection

TRAFFIC

654 Mr S N Gupta continued as Traffic Superintendent till the 31st December 1934 when he reverted to his permanent service on the Indian State railways. Shrimant Lalsinh Gaekwar acted as Traffic Superintendent under the guidance of Rai Saheb Ram Kisan till the 16th April 1935, when Khan Saheb M A Rashid Superintendent (Staff), East India railway, Moradabad, whose services were obtained on loan by the Government, assumed charge of the post

Personnel

655 The number of stations on the narrow gauge line including flag stations was 107 and on the Gaekwar's Mehsana railways including flag stations 67. A new station named Punawant was opened between Tejgadb and Chhota Udaipur on the narrow gauge line during the year

Number of stations

656 The following table shows the number of passengers dealt with and the coaching earnings, as compared with the previous year —

Coaching traffic

Year.	Passengers dealt with.	Coaching earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
NARROW GAUGE.			
		Rs	
1933-34 ..	31,10,577	11,45,015	
1934-35 .	29,16,207	10,55,783	
METRE GAUGE.			
1933-34 ..	*39,36,360	*13,79,104	*Includes figures of the Khajadia-Dhari railway also for 4 months.
1934-35 ...	42,50,549	14,78,787	

The traffic prospects continued to be unsatisfactory owing to the general trade depression and competition from motor buses.

657. The following statement shows the goods traffic handled on the metre and narrow gauge lines and earnings derived therefrom, as compared with the previous year :—

Year.	Number of tons handled.	Goods earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
NARROW GAUGE.			
		Rs.	
1933-34 .	4,14,957	11,82,732	
1934-35 ...	3,73,694	10,36,527	
METRE GAUGE.			
1933-34 ...	*3,20,511	*7,52,963	*Includes figures of the Khajadia-Dhari railway also for 4 months.
1934-35 ...	3,82,949	8,46,475	

The decrease in goods earnings on the narrow gauge railways was mainly due to failure of the cotton crop on account of frost.

658. The following table shows the amount of cotton traffic handled during the year as compared with the previous two years :—

Year	Number of full pressed bales	Number of half pressed bales.	Kapas in wagon load
1	2	3	4
NARROW GAUGE			
1932-33	98,089	24,533	1,387
1933-34 . . .	97,269	11,898	1,812
1934-35 ..	47,124	6,029	1,312
METRE GAUGE.			
1932-33 .	45,181	..	.
1933-34 .	18,721	...	.
1934-35 .. .	12,999	1,739	..

The decrease in cotton traffic was due to the damage caused to the crop by frost.

659 The following table shows the number of wagons, both broad and narrow gauge, transhipped at different junctions with the B. B. & C. I. railway on the narrow gauge system, as compared with the previous two years :—

Year.	Broad gauge.	Narrow gauge.
1	2	3
1932-33	11,728	23,112
1933-34	11,227	21,750
1934-35 .. .	10,297	20,587

660 The following table shows the number of accidents of different kinds during the year as compared with the previous year —

Nature of accidents		1933-34	1934-35
1		2	3
NARROW GAUGE			
1	Derailment	29	19
2	Engine failures	55	35
3	Washaways	7	1
4	Persons knocked or injured	12	15
5	Train parting	4	5
6	Animals knocked down	32	34
7	Averted collisions and collisions		
Total		139	109
METRE GAUGE			
1	Derailment	6	11
2	Engine failures	3	11
3	Washaways	not available	
4	Persons knocked or injured	12	27
5	Train parting	4	1
6	Animals knocked down	36	42
7	Averted collisions and collisions		2
Total		61	94

ENGINEERING

661 The Manager and Engineer in Chief assisted by
 Personnel Mr D L Deshpande, Assistant Engineer,
 branches, continued to be in charge of
 the department till October 1934, when Mr D B Shukla
 returned from Europe and resumed his duties as Executive
 Engineer

662. The land required for the Prachi Road-Kodinar railway in Baroda territory was taken over on the 1st January 1935 and earth-work, bridges and station buildings with staff quarters were commenced immediately. Possession of the land required for the line in Junagadh territory was obtained on the 7th August 1935. Work on this section will be begun in the next working season.

663. The mileage maintained by the Engineering department is shown below :—

			Main lines.	Sidings.
1. Narrow gauge	...	...	355.73	58.87
2. Metre gauge:—				
(a) Mehsana rys.	...	...	255.12	27.86
(b) Khijadia-Dhari ry.	...	...	37.46	4.23
Total ...			648.31	90.96

664. The following table shows the expenditure incurred for maintaining the way, works and stations over the narrow gauge and metre gauge railways including the Khijadia-Dhari railway chargeable to abstract "A", and the depreciation fund —

Year.	Abstract "A"		Depreciation Fund.		Total.	
	Narrow gauge.	Metre gauge.	Narrow gauge.	Metre gauge.	Narrow gauge.	Metre gauge.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1934-35	2,90,095	2,12,380	1,14,586	1,27,324	4,04,681	3,39,704

Note :—(1) The Mehsana railway (metre gauge) was taken over from the 1st April 1934.

(2) The figures for the year ending the 31st July 1935 include those for the Khijadia-Dhari railway.

665. The following are some of the important capital works completed during the year —
 Important capital works

Narrow gauge system.

- (1) New Power House and an electric generating set for running shed machinery and pump at Dabhoi

Metre gauge system.

- (1) Office building with quarters for officers at Mehsana.

666. The Jetty and road at Billimora till recently maintained by the Public Works department were transferred to the Railway department
 Jetty and road at Billimora

LOCOMOTIVE

667. Mr. S. M. Avri, V.D., M I L L E, formerly of the N. W. railway, was appointed as Loco and Carriage Superintendent and joined his duties on the 22nd August 1934, when Mr. L S Mody, M I L L E (London), Dy Loco and Carriage Superintendent, proceeded on leave prior to retirement.
 Personnel

668 The narrow gauge rolling stock consisted of 38 engines, 4 Diesel electric rail cars, 2 rail motor coaches, 168 vehicles and 865 wagons including 26 four-wheeled brake vans and one travelling crane.
 Rolling stock

The metre gauge rolling stock consisted of 19 engines, 94 vehicles, and 310 wagons including one travelling crane with a match truck for the same

The broad gauge rolling stock consisted of one engine and three wagons.

669. The metre gauge bogie compos (1st and 2nd) and five 3rd class carriages were built in the Goya Gate workshop, and sent to Mehsana during the year
 Construction of new rolling stock.

670. The following table shows the number of engine failures during the year as compared with the previous year :—

Year	Number of failures	Ratio of engine miles per engine failure.
1	2	3
NARROW GAUGE RAILWAYS.		
1933-34 ..	13	42,805
1934-35 ...	4	1,35,268
METRE GAUGE RAILWAYS.		
1933-34 ...	6	85,386
1934-35 ..	11	54,598

671. The following table shows the total train and engine mileage worked during the year as compared with the previous year :—

Year.	Train mileage	Shunting mileage.	Miscellaneous mileage	Total engine mileage	Shunting miles per 100 train mileage
1	2	3	4	5	6
NARROW GAUGE					
1933-34 .	5,83,200	94,106	4,631	6,81,937	16 13
1934-35	5,61,805	82,259	3,536	6,47,600	14 64
METRE GAUGE.					
1933-34 .	4,45,228	84,602	2,835	5,32,725	19 0
1934-35 ..	4,87,154	98,338	15,087	6,00,579	20 1 9
BROAD GAUGE.					
1933-34 ...	1,572	10,063	4	11,639	
1934-35 .	1,620	10,626	...	12,246	...

NOTE :—The table includes rail motor, sentinel engine and Diesel electric railcar miles

672. The following table shows the consumption of coal and its cost during the year, as compared with the previous year:—

Year.	Coal consumed.	Consumption and cost per			
		steam tram.	mile.	steam engine.	mile.
		3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Tons.	lbs.	As.	lbs.	As.
NARROW GAUGE.					
1933-34 .	8,258	40 4	4 98	33 2	4 09
1934-35 ...	7,447	36 3	4 38	30 6	3 69
METRE GAUGE.					
1933-34 ...	10,855	54 6	6 73	45 6	5 62
1934-35 ...	13,945	64 1	7 72	52 0	6 27

NOTE —The table does not include coal consumed by the broad gauge and sentinel engines.

673. The following table shows the performance of Diesel-electric railcars, and cost of working and maintenance during the year as compared with the previous year:—

Year.	Average number on line	Car mileage.	Number of engine failures.	Mileage per engine failure.	Gallons of oil fuel consumed per 100 miles.	Running and maintenance cost per mile
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1933-34	4	1,13,732	44	2,585	16 7	As.
1934-35	4	86,919	29	2,997	17 0	3 46 4 52

674 The following table shows the expenditure on maintenance of rolling stock and establishment during the year as compared with the previous year —

Year	Abstract "B"		Abstract "C"	
	N G	M G	N G	M G
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1933-34	4,05,548	3,97,370	98,172*	56 287
1934-35	4,10 079	4,03,185	1,36,256*	85,997

Note —*This includes expenditure on the Royal saloons

675 The expenditure in the workshop during the year amounted to Rs. 3,12,712 and the out-turn to Rs 3,46,003 The total capital expenditure on the workshop up to the end of the year came to Rs 31,75,214 The percentage of outturn in relation to capital was 10.89.

676 The following table shows the strength of the staff in the workshop at the end of the year as compared with the previous year —

Year	Foremen	Chargemen	Workmen
1	2	3	4
1933-34	2	8	407
1934-35	2	10	352

STORES

677 Mr D. V. Phatarpekar, B E (Civil), continued as Personnel Stores Superintendent

678. The total approximate value of stores purchased and issued during the year as compared with the previous year is as follows —

Stores transactions during the year.

(Figures are in thousands of rupees.)

Stores	1934-35	1933-34
1	2	3
Balance of the last year	554	618
Purchased during the year	586	806
Issued during the year	576	870
Closing balance	564	554

679. The working expenditure of the department amounted to Rs 24,562 approximately as against Rs. 22,070 in the previous year.

Expenditure of the department

AUDIT.

680. Mr. M. V. Naidu continued as Chief Auditor.

Personnel.

The services of Mr. Hans Raj, B. A , officiating accounts officer, Railway department, Government of India, were obtained on loan, and he was appointed as Joint Chief Auditor in place of Mr. J. D. Mistry, assistant auditor. He joined on the 15th June 1935 and acted as Chief Auditor in addition to his duties during the absence of Mr Naidu on leave from the 20th June to the 31st July 1935.

681. The total cost of establishment for narrow gauge lines amounted to Rs 54,689-13-6 and for metre gauge lines to Rs. 39,670-11-0

Office staff

682. The station accounts of the whole system of the G B S. railways were inspected by travelling inspectors of accounts according to the settled programme. All the stations of the narrow gauge and metre gauge lines, 163 in number, were inspected four times during the year. Casual inspection of some stations was also made by the Chief Auditor.

Inspection of the station accounts

683. The accounts of the Okha railway were test audited and the books were examined at Jamnagar.

Inspection of the Okha railway.

684. The terminal tax on goods and parcel traffic collected by the G. B. S. railways on behalf of the Baroda and Petlad municipalities at Goya Gate, Vishvamitri and Petlad stations amounted to Rs. 40,874 and the remuneration earned on this account was Rs. 2,530-6-4

Collection of terminal tax.

685 Travelling ticket examiners worked under the "crew system" on all the branches of the G B S railways under the supervision of the head crewmen. The amount collected from passengers travelling without tickets or with excess luggage etc. was about Rs 10,035.

686 The number of subscribers to the provident fund of the G B S railways was 902 at the end of the year as against 868 in the previous year. The amount to the credit of the fund at the end of the year was Rs 11,86,928-9-0 as against Rs 11,37,302 at the end of the previous year.

MISCELLANEOUS

687. The railway institutes at Goya Gate including the city branch and at Dabhoi continued to be patronised by the staff. The city institute which was considered till lately a branch of the institute at Goya Gate was separated from the latter in order to give it better facilities. There were 31 and 378 members on the rolls of the Goya Gate and the city institutes and the monthly average subscription amounted to Rs 82 and Rs 111-12-0 respectively. The total receipts, expenditure and savings including the balance of the last year are shown below —

Name of the institute	Receipts Rs.	Expenditure Rs	Balance Rs
1	2	3	4
1 Goya Gate	1,179-1-9	881-13-0	634- 2-4
2 City	1,217-4-9	812-12-6	529-14-3
3 Dabhoi	1,135-3-8	506-11-6	628- 8-2

688 The work of the society was carried on satisfactorily as before. There were 810 members on the register of the society as against 752 at the end of the previous year, who held an aggregate of 10,725 shares. The working capital was Rs 73,620 less Rs 38,045 being the amount of defalcation by the late secretary. The working expenses amounted to Rs 717-10-8 and the net profit to Rs 3,380-10-9. The society is now being reorganised.

CHAPTER VIII

EDUCATION

689 The Education department including institutions subordinate to it such as the Kalabhavan, Personnel oriental institute, museum and picture gallery, school of Indian music boy scout organisation and libraries, continued to be under the control of Mr B K Bhate M A (Cantab), as Vidyadhikari. He was assisted by the naib vidyadhikari, Dr B C Lele, M A, Ph D six educational inspectors, two inspectresses for girls' schools and thirty-seven deputy educational inspectors including the gymnasium inspector and special inspectors for the antyaji urdu and ranipuraji schools. The Vidyadhikari was on privilege leave for three months and four days from the 8th April 1935, when Dr Lele worked as Vidyadhikari and Mr M B Pradhan as naib vidyadhikari.

690 Up to 1871, there was no Education department and no Government educational institutions History in the State. There were some private elementary schools in villages and towns which taught reading writing and arithmetic, and boys belonging to the upper classes only took advantage of those schools. It was only for the first time in the year 1871 that the State started four primary schools, two Gujarati and two Marathi in the city of Baroda. In subsequent years, a few more schools were opened at Petlad, Patan and other places, but their total number did not exceed 55 in 1875, 70 in 1876 and 145 in 1878. When the present Maharaja assumed full powers in 1881, there were 180 primary schools with 7,465 pupils. In 1893 compulsory education was first introduced as an experimental measure in the Amreli district, and it was gradually extended till, in 1906, it became a general measure applicable to the whole of the State.

691 The general system and organisation of the public educational institutions is fairly elaborate. The organisation is divided into primary, System and organisation secondary and higher education on the one hand, and technical education on the other, and also a library

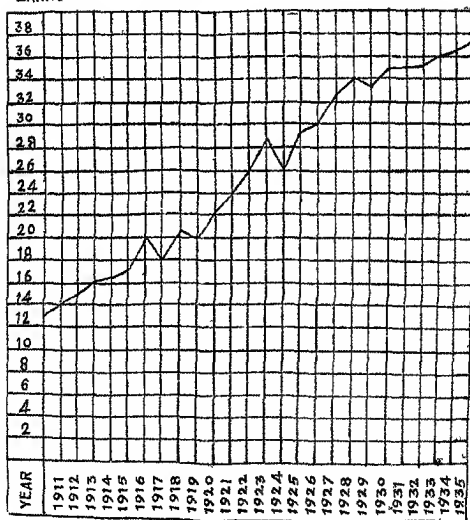
BARODA STATE .

DIAGRAM SHOWING FLUCTUATIONS IN

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE

IN LAKHS OF RUPEES .

LAKHS



branch having a network of libraries for rural areas. Provision is made for the education of women as well as the backward and depressed classes. There are institutions for the training of men and women teachers and also for the education of the defectives and the adults.

692. The expenditure of all the institutions of the Education department amounted to Rs. 37,20,000 as compared with Rs. 36,84,360 in the preceding year.

Expenditure on Education department.

IMPORTANT FEATURES.

693. The following were some of the important activities of the year :—
Important activities.

1. The secondary teachers' training college was started with effect from the 15th June 1935 with Mr. Gurubandhu Bhattacharya, B. A., B. L., as Principal.
2. An Archæological department was opened from the 26th November 1934 under the control of Dr. Hiranand Shastri, M. A., M. O. O., D. L. H., as Director of Archæology.
3. Industrial schools were re-organised and a beginning made with manual training in high schools.
4. In order to give hand and eye training to the students of primary schools, the subjects of elementary drawing and clay modelling were introduced in the curricula of the schools.
5. A special Kindergarten and Montessori training class of 10 teachers (5 men and 5 women) was started in the training school for women under Mrs. Gangubai Patwardhan, for a period of four months. The subject is now introduced in the curriculum of the training school for men and women.
6. A vacation course was held by Mr. Bhattacharya for 3 weeks from the 13th May 1935 for secondary school teachers of Baroda city.
7. During the year the Government passed orders directing that a representative collection of images of all the main religions and sects to illustrate popular beliefs and practices, and of popular jewel-

lery illustrative of artistic qualibes, should be added to the museum at Baroda. A committee was appointed for the purpose, which will submit a detailed scheme to the Government shortly.

8. The maximum number of pupils allowed in the Wagher boarding house was raised from 50 to 75. The Government also sanctioned a free studentship and a scholarship of Rs 25 per month to be given to a Wagher boy every year for University education.
9. Orders were passed by the Government to start the girls guide movement in the State to come into operation from the 1st August 1935.
10. A donation of Rs 3,000 was sanctioned for the 19th All-India Marathi Literary Conference held at Baroda.
11. Mr Charles A King, Principal of the Engineering College, Benares Hindu University, was invited to inspect the Kalabhavan and suggest improvements. The recommendations made by him are under consideration.
12. An amount of Rs 5,000 was sanctioned for the erection of three Mahila library buildings at Bhadran, Vaso and Dwirka.
13. The Government sanctioned the continuance of the grant of Rs 1,000 to the State library conference for a further period of five years.
14. Mr V N Bhatkhande, a well-known scholar of Indian music, was selected a prizeman for the year 1934-35. He was given a prize of Rs 1,000 and an annuity of Rs 1,200 for one year.
15. The annual conference of the educational officers was held in Baroda in June 1935 and questions connected with educational administration were discussed.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

694 The total number of educational institutions at the end of the year was 2,481 as against 2,480 in the preceding year. The total number of pupils attending these institutions was 2,66,778 as against 2,65,922 in the previous year.

Institutions	and	
pupils		

The percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the total male and female population was 13.2 and 8.4 as against 13.3 and 8.3, respectively in the preceding year.

695. The following table shows the number of English and vernacular institutions and the number of pupils attending them :—

Serial number.	Kind of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number of		Total.
			boys.	girls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
ENGLISH EDUCATION.					
<i>Government institutions.</i>					
1	Baroda College ...	1	1,049	48	1,097
2	Secondary teachers' training college.	1	60	...	60
3	High school for boys ...	14	5,577	235	5,813
4	High school for girls ...	1	...	954	954
5	A. V. schools ...	15	2,928	42	2,970
6	Middle schools ...	7	522	2	524
7	Mixed schools ...	7	492	40	532
8	Classes ...	5	202	8	210
<i>Aided institutions.</i>					
9	High schools ...	10	3,928	109	4,037
10	A. V. schools ...	5	700	13	713
11	Classes ..	5	78	...	78
<i>Unaided institutions.</i>					
12	High schools ...	1	280	14	294
13	A. V. schools ...	25	1,662	21	1,683
14	Classes ...	11	187	...	187
Total ...		108	17,605	1,487	19,092
VERNACULAR EDUCATION.					
<i>Government institutions.</i>					
15	Training school for men ...	1	450	...	450
16	Training school for women.	1	...	199	199

Serial number	Kind of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number of		Total.
			boys	girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6
17	Primary schools for boys (higher and lower)	1,997	1,41,444	57,489	1,98,933
18	Primary schools for girls (higher and lower)	287	31	38,444	38,475
19	Kalabhavan	1	594		594
20	Industrial schools	3	1,000		1,000
21	Reformatory	1	19		19
22	Sanskrit schools	6	365		365
23	Music schools	5	393	15	408
24	Schools for the defectives	2	82	8	90
25	Boarding houses and orphanage	13	.		
As the inmates attend ordinary schools, their number is not mentioned in cols 4, 5 and 6					
<i>Aided institutions</i>					
26	Aided schools for boys and girls (higher and lower) including special schools	42	1,950	1,084	3,034
<i>Unaided institutions</i>					
27	Unaided schools for boys and girls (higher and lower) including special schools	74	2,086	1,701	3,787
28	Fund schools	3	223	109	332
Total		2,436	1,48,637	99,049	2,47,686
Grand total		2,544	1,66,242	1,00,536	2,66,778

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

696 The Baroda College established in the year 1882 has been recognised for full courses in Arts and Science by the University of Bombay. It remained in charge of Principal Burrow and of Dr J. M. Mehta as acting Principal during the former's absence on leave.

697 The number of students at the end of the year was 1,097 including 48 lady students and 33 post-graduate students, as against 1,030 of the preceding year. The number of students from the Baroda State was 735 giving a percentage of 67 against 62.2 of the previous year. Of the remaining students, 46 came from other Indian States and 316 from British districts.

698 The Sayaji Jubilee Institute (excepting the technology section) was completed and all the science departments have moved to the new building.

699 There are three separate hostel blocks furnishing accommodation for 160 students. With a total admission of 1,064 students to the College, approximately 15.1 per cent got admission in the hostel.

700 The College library was well patronised by the students. The total number of books in the library was 17,006. 5,581 books were issued to the students during the year, as compared to 5,532 in the preceding year.

701 The results of the examinations were up to the University average. The College had two first classes in the B.A., four in the B.Sc. and five in the Inter Science examinations.

702 Seven members of the staff, namely, Principal Burrow, Dr Mehta, Dr Naik and Professors Soares, Trivedi, Shevde and Kazi were members of the University Senate. Principal Burrow, Dr Naik and Prof Trivedi were members of the Academic Council also.

703 The number of cadets during the first and second terms were 137 and 117 respectively. The cadets were given training in squad drill, rifle exercises, extended order drill, bayonet fighting and instructor's work.

704 During the year, compulsory physical training for students of the First Year and Intermediate classes continued to be given.

705 Each student contributes Rs 4 a term to the College Union Of this, Re 1 is Games and other activities set aside for physical education From the remainder of the fund, provision is made for games like cricket, tennis, hockey, football and Indian games Two shields were won at the inter-collegiate sports by the College A reading room is also supplied and financial support given to the debating and other literary and scientific societies A college magazine is issued each term

706 The following table shows the expenditure and receipts of the College and the average net cost per pupil for the last three years —

Year	Expenditure Rs	Receipts Rs	Net cost per pupil Rs
1	2	3	4
1934-35	2 35 454- 2- 2	1 29 458- 8- 0	96- 9-11
1933-34	2 24 364- 7- 6	80 599- 8- 0	139- 9- 3
1932-33	2 10 063- 1- 5	92 914-14- 0	117- 6- 8

SECONDARY EDUCATION

707 The number of Government high schools during the year was 15, including the Maharani high school for girls In addition to these, there were 10 aided high schools, namely, four in Biroda and one each in Navsari, Gandevi Vaso, Dharmaj Nar and Kadi There was also one unaided high school at Gandevi, the New High School The total number of high schools during the year, Government, aided and unaided was 26, as in the previous year

708 The number of Government anglo-vernacular schools including middle and mixed schools was 29 and that of aided schools was 5 There were, in addition, 5 Government classes, 5 aided classes and 37 unaided schools and classes. Thus the total number of anglo-vernacular schools and classes

Government, aided and unaided, was 34, 10 and 37 respectively, during the year

709 The number of pupils in the Government high schools, anglo-vernacular and middle schools and classes, was 11,003 at the end of the year including 1,282 girls, and that in the aided and unaided high and anglo-vernacular schools and classes was 6,992, making a grand total of 17,995 pupils as against 17,924 of the previous year.

710. There are in all 20 aided schools and classes, 10 high schools, 5 anglo-vernacular schools and 5 classes. The total grant-in-aid given to them amounted to Rs 44,820 as against Rs 43,205 during the preceding year

711. There were 4 hostels maintained by the Government, attached to the Maharani high school for girls in Baroda, and the Patan, Visnagar and Mehsana high schools. The number of inmates of these hostels was 76, 18, 27 and 28 respectively. The total expenditure of these hostels amounted to Rs. 7,486 as against Rs. 6,329 in the previous year. In addition to these hostels, there were 6 hostels attached to other schools maintained on the grant-in-aid basis. The total grant given to these hostels amounted to Rs. 1,960 during the year, as against Rs 2,580 in the previous year.

712. The new building for the high school at Dabhoi was completed during the year.

713. The secondary teachers' test was held as usual in June 28 graduate and 25 undergraduate teachers passed in both parts, and 83 graduate and 108 undergraduate teachers in individual papers

714. Special attention was paid to the physical education of the pupils. Physical education has been made compulsory for all the students including those in the higher classes. There are, besides, several curricular and extra-curricular activities such as circulation of educational journals and periodicals in

schools, demonstration lessons, gardening, nature study, field games etc., which tend to make the school life of both the teachers and the taught active and interesting

715. The organisation of junior Red Cross societies and co-operative stores continued to play an important part among the useful activities started in secondary schools

Organisation of school co-operative stores and junior Red Cross societies

716 The orders passed by the Government on many of the suggestions made by Mr. R Little hailes, Educational Adviser, in his report pertaining to secondary education were carried out

Execution of Government orders passed on the Educational Adviser's report

717 The aggregate annual amount of the State scholarships in the Baroda College and in the secondary schools awarded during the year was Rs 22,090 This includes

Scholarships

- (1) two scholarships sanctioned for study at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay,
- (2) Seva Kadar (recognition of merit) scholarships,
- (3) a sum of Rs 1 800 paid annually to the Deccan Maratha Association for awarding scholarships to Maratha girls, and
- (4) other scholarships awarded in the secondary schools

as provided in the Secondary Education Code

718 In addition to these, Rs 10,166 were expended on Shrimant Sayajirao Maratha scholarships, Rs 2,199 on Dhamnaskar scholarships and Rs 2,969 on Shri Jaleshwar Mahadeo scholarships Rs 4,398 were also paid as scholarships to 11 Shilledari students during the year

Shri Sayajirao Maratha Dhamnaskar etc scholarships

719. The following table shows the expenditure and receipts under the head of secondary education during the last three years —

Year	Expenditure. Rs	Receipts Rs
1	2	3
1934-35	5 26 564- 9- 5	1 92 395- 2- 3
1933-34	5,19 667-11-11	1 99 627- 1- 9
1932-33	5 24,306-15- 8	1 82,274- 0- 3

EDUCATION OF THE GRANDCHILDREN OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA.

720 Prince Udaisinh completed the course of study for the junior B A class in history and economics and joined the senior B A class

721 Prince Khanderao was in the First Year Arts class during the 1934-35 session and passed the F. Y Arts examination in March 1935 creditably He is now in the Inter Arts class.

722 Both the Princes took keen interest in athletics and games Prince Khanderao has become a 'Life member of the Cricket Club of India'

723 Princess Nirmalaraje attended the special classes organised for her at the Motibag Palace She made satisfactory progress in English, Sanskrit and Hindustani At the end of the year the Princess was examined in these subjects and passed the tests creditably

724 Special arrangements have been made for the education of the children of Prince Dhairya-shilrao in England

SECONDARY TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE, BARODA

725. The teaching staff of the Secondary Teachers' Training College consists of the Principal, three professors and four part-time specialists It is located in a portion of the main building of the Baroda College

726 The college consists of two divisions—higher and lower. The former trains graduates and undergraduates for a diploma and a certificate respectively, and the latter trains matriculates mainly through the medium of Gujarati.

727. The following table shows the strength of the two divisions —

HIGHER DIVISION

Institutions from which candidates were recruited	Graduates	Under graduates	Total
1	2	3	4
Government schools	8	3	11
Inspecting staff	4		4
Aided schools	1		1
Outsiders	14		14
Total	27	3	30

LOWER DIVISION

Institutions from which candidates were recruited	Under graduates	Total
1	2	3
Government schools	15	15
Aided schools	1	1
Outsiders	14	14
Total	30	30

728 The course of studies for the higher division has been framed on the lines of the B T course of Bombay.

Special arrangements have been made for the training of inspecting officers in respect of manual work and physical education, as recommended by Mr Littlehailes. The course of studies for the lower division has been designed in view of the main principles involved in the higher course and the subjects taught are common to both. The history of education and developments in education are, however, not taught in the lower division.

729 All Government servants are trained at Government cost. They are paid their salaries and Fees no fees are charged. Private candidates are required to pay Rs 75 as fee for two terms. Those coming from aided schools have to pay half the amount, that is, Rs 37-8-0. All teachers are required to contribute Rs 3 to the socials committee fund and Rs 2 to the physical education fund for each academic year.

730 The expenditure on the college during the period of three months came to Rs 8,139-8-5. Receipts and expenditure and the receipts amounted to Rs 2,272-4-0.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

731 Technical education in the Baroda State is imparted in the following institutions —
Sources of technical education

- 1 Kalabhavan at Baroda
- 2 District industrial schools at Petlad, Patan and Amreli
- 3 J N Tata Hunnarshala, a grant-in-aid institution at Navsari
- 4 The juvenile reformatory, Baroda, and
- 5 Sloyd and manual training classes attached to the high schools at Baroda, Kathore, Mehsana, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

732 The central technical institute, popularly known as Kalabhavan, was established in the year 1890. Mr C H Vora B A, continued as Principal. The work of the institute is divided into eight different branches of study each under a qualified head. In most of these branches a higher diploma course is conducted with instruction in English, while for the apprentice or certificate course, instruction is given in Gujarati.

733. The following table shows the number of students attending the Kalabhavan at the end of July 1935 in each of the different branches of study:—

Classification of pupils according to branches of study.

Serial number.	Branch of study.	Number of students in		
		1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mechanical engineering ...	90	125	109
2	Electrical engineering ...	136	83	78
3	Civil engineering ...	97	78	70
4	Chemical technology ...	70	70	76
5	Weaving technology ..	81	77	87
6	Arts	65	66	65
7	Architecture	32	33	39
8	Commerce	23	12	19
	Total ...	596	544	543

734. The following table shows the proportion of students belonging to the Baroda State to those coming from outside:—

Classification of pupils according to residence.

Serial number.	Province.	1934-35.		1933-34.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Baroda State... ..	295	50	288	53
2	Bombay Presidency (including states).	201	34	164	30
3	Other parts of the country.	98	16	92	17
	Total ...	594	100	544	100

735. The number of Baroda State students attending the Kalabhavan has varied from time to time. Growing interest of Baroda subjects In 1910, the number was 272 which was 62 per cent of the total. The number decreased till 1919, in which year it was only 57, that is, 20% only of the total of 284. Since then the number has gone on increasing, which shows that Baroda subjects have begun to avail themselves of the instruction imparted at the institution to a greater extent than before

736. The calico printing and block engraving classes on behalf of the department of Commerce, Industries and Labour are being continued successfully. That department awarded 8 scholarships for calico printing and 4 for block engraving. Calico printing and block engraving classes

737 The carpentry and mechanical workshops are located in the Kalabhavan workshop building, besides the weaving, dyeing and applied chemistry departments under their own superintendents. In the carpentry and mechanical workshops a certain amount of order work is done in addition to the workshop practice given to the engineering classes. The last three years' figures for the workshop trading and business accounts are as follow — Kalabhavan workshop

Item	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33
1	2	3	4
	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Value of work done	31,021- 8- 0	34,819- 9- 4	39,060-14- 3
Profit.	6,868- 8- 6	1,318-13- 2	8,647- 6- 4

738. The total expenditure of the Kalabhavan including the workshop came to Rs 1,57,238 as against Rs. 1,27,270 in the previous year. Expenditure and income The total income came to Rs. 28,788 as against Rs 27,258 in the preceding year

739 A committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr M B Nanavati, Mantra Sachiv, to consider the suggestions made by Mr Littlehailes in regard to reorganisation of the industrial schools in the State, and to submit detailed proposals in the matter. The committee agreed with the general principles enunciated by Mr Littlehailes and recommended that industrial schools should be maintained independently of primary schools and that the present industrial schools should be converted into trade schools. They also recommended that all the three branches, namely, weaving, dyeing and carpentry, should be continued at Amreli, that weaving and dyeing till then taught at the Petlad and Patan industrial schools should be discontinued and that a new branch of smithy only opened at the latter place. The committee further recommended that manual training should be introduced in the first instance in the high schools at Amreli, Patan, Petlad Mehsana and Kathore on the lines followed in the Baroda high and middle schools. The Government accepted these recommendations.

740 The reorganisation scheme outlined above was put into execution from the 1st July 1935, with the exception that the smithy branch at Patan was not started, as it was found on further inquiry that it would not attract pupils.

District industrial schools There were 435, 510 and 280 pupils at the Petlad, Patan and Amreli industrial schools during the year. The only grant-in-aid technical school in the State is the J. N. Tata Hunnarshala at Navsari. It receives a grant of Rs 3,400 a year from the Government. It had 54 students on its rolls as against 59 in the previous year. The subjects taught in this school are mechanical engineering, cabinet making and drawing.

741 The Baroda juvenile reformatory constituted under the Children's Act has been in existence since 1912. It continued to be under the control of the Principal, Kalabhavan. At the end of the year there were 19 inmates as against 10 in the previous year. In addition to the regular primary course, the boys are given instruction in carpentry and drawing. Practical instruction in agriculture and gardening is also given. The total expenditure was Rs 3,739 as against Rs 3,641 in the previous year.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

742. The attention of the Education department was concentrated on the eradication of the evils of stagnation and wastage in primary schools, the working of the compulsory system of education was closely watched and steady efforts made to remove them.

743 The policy of amalgamating small and inefficient schools with adjoining big schools, and the abolition of higher standard classes where these were not justified by their strength, brought down the number of the Government primary schools from 2,379 to 2,238 in the last year. This year the higher primary classes were allowed to be continued and new ones were also opened according to the recommendations of Mr. Littlehailes which were approved of by the Government. The result was an increase of 49 higher primary schools. Thus the total number of Government primary schools was 2,284 during the year. This policy has resulted in better teaching and closer supervision.

744. Special care was taken in preparing the lists of school going children. The new lists were prepared with the co-operation of the Revenue department, which resulted in an increase of 197 pupils, raising the total number of pupils in the Government primary schools to 2,37,438 from 2,37,241 in the previous year. The total number of pupils in all schools (both Government and private including special schools) was 2,47,686 as against 2,47,002 in the previous year. The increase in the number of pupils would have been greater, if the compulsory age limit had not been lowered from 14 to 12 years in the case of boys. There was an increase in the number of girls under instruction during the year, which was 99,049 as against 97,173 in the previous year. As a result of strict measures taken for the enrolment of children under the school going age, the number of pupils which was 2,05,931 in the year 1928-29 has risen to 2,47,686, which shows an increase of 41,755 pupils in five years. The percentage of pupils under instruction in primary schools to the total population of school going age was 74.8 as against 74.6 in the previous year.

745 The qualifications of the teaching staff are an important factor in the efficiency of elementary education. During the year there were 6,725 teachers working in primary schools. The following table shows the number of trained and untrained teachers —

Qualifications	1934-35			1933-34		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3rd year trained teachers	1,279	286	1,565	1,190	276	1,466
2nd year trained teachers	1,082	96	1,178	1,011	68	1,079
1st year trained teachers	1,739	118	1,857	1,680	66	1,746
Total	4,100	500	4,600	3,881	410	4,291
Untrained teachers	1,569	56	1,625	1,874	74	1,948

746. It will be seen from the above table that the number of trained teachers has been gradually increasing. The untrained teachers form about 26.5 per cent of the total number as against 31.2 of the previous year. Of these, more than half have put in over 10 years' service and are more than 35 years old.

747 The following steps were taken to improve the quality of teaching and to raise the proportion of trained teachers —

- (1) The number of admissions to the training schools has been increased with the object of training the untrained and partially trained teachers already in service, and securing trained teachers for the normal number of vacancies during the year.
- (2) Temporary appointments of teachers were made from matriculates or candidates who had passed examinations conducted by the district educational committees.

- (3) To make primary school teachers acquainted with new methods and principles of education, articles on useful subjects are published in the education section of the Adnyapatrika. During the year 13 such articles were published. A prize of Rs 100 was awarded to the writer of the best article. This year the prize was divided between two teachers, Mr. Bhailalbhai Shamalbhai Amin of the Petlad Gujarati school and Mr. Manilal Damodar Doshi of the Kodinar Gujarati school.
- (4) Bonuses and special grade increments are given to teachers showing good results in examinations and in extra-curricular activities such as co-operative stores, games, sanitation, scouting, library movement etc. During the year, Rs 1,980 were distributed among 99 teachers, and special grade increments were given to 7 others.
- (5) Teachers of the training schools are sent to village schools in order that they may get practical experience of the difficulties of teaching in such schools.

748. It is hoped to achieve substantial improvement in the quality of the instruction imparted in the primary schools of the State by pursuing the policy indicated above for a number of years.

Measures to be continued

The following table shows the distribution of pupils according to classes :—

Year	First class	Second class	Third class.	Fourth class	Fifth class.	Percentage of pupils in the fifth class to those in the first class
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1934-35	69,113	52,874	46,610	36,919	28,726	41.5
1933-34.	69,428	53,199	46,393	35,669	29,659	42.7
1932-33	70,201	54,070	43,096	33,415	23,644	33.4
1931-32	72,351	53,070	42,099	30,482	23,309	32.2
1930-31	72,840	50,649	38,204	30,014	21,480	29.4

It will be seen that the percentage of pupils in the fifth class to those in the first class is gradually rising, although a slight decrease was visible during the year. This was due to reduction in the compulsory age limit from 14 years to 12 in the case of boys

749 The following table shows the number of pupils in different classes for the last ten years and the percentage of pupils in classes IV & V to those in class I after 4 and 5 years —

Year	Class I	Class II	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Percentage of pupils in class IV to class I after 4 years.	Percentage of pupils in class V to class I after 5 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1925-26.	65,919	34,424	24,285	29,498	23,689	.	.
1926-27.	68,396	35,391	25,416	27,772	23,493	35.7	...
1927-28	77,859	42,734	29,169	22,299	17,103	35.9	.
1928-29	69,381	46,955	31,793	23,689	17,578	37.8	28.1
1929-30	69,834	46,923	36,452	25,905	19,104	35.5	29.0
1930-31.	72,840	50,649	38,204	30,014	21,780	43.9	31.4
1931-32.	72,351	53,070	42,099	30,482	23,309	47.9	29.9
1932-33	70,201	54,070	43,096	33,415	23,644	48.9	34.0
1933-34.	69,428	53,199	46,393	35,669	29,659	48.9	42.4
1934-35	69,113	52,874	46,610	36,919	28,726	51.0	39.4

750. Besides the primary schools, Kalabhavan and Spécial schools industrial schools, reformatory, training schools, Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya and the music schools, there are other special schools such as :—

1. Sanskrit schools in the district.
2. Schools for the deaf, mutes and the blind at Baroda and Mehsana.

3. Four aided and nine unaided special schools such as the Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, Stri Udyogalaya, etc.
4. The orphanage at Amreli.
5. The school for young convicts in the Baroda Central Jail.

751. The following table shows the total number of all kinds of institutions and the number of pupils attending them:-

Year.	Government boys' schools.		Government girls' schools.		Other institutions.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1934-35.	1,997	1,98,933	287	38,475	152	10,278	2,436	2,47,686
1933-34.	1,953	1,99,582	284	37,659	133	9,727	2,371	2,46,968
1932-33.	2,072	1,95,094	307	36,926	131	9,852	2,510	2,41,872
1931-32	2,101	1,91,814	317	36,985	126	8,772	2,545	2,37,571
1930-31	2,228	1,35,134	311	86,468	117	8,162	2,656	2,34,764

752. The total number of Kindergarten schools during the year was 17 with 925 pupils, as against 16 with 784 pupils in the previous year. Of these, 2 were Kindergarten classes attached to two big schools in Baroda city with 15 pupils, and 11 were private schools with 661 pupils.

753. The total number of Government girls' schools was 287 with 38,444 girls, as against 284 with 37,644 in the previous year. Besides, there were 60,605 girls attending the mixed and private and special schools. Thus the total number of girls attending schools during the year was 99,049 as against 97,173 in the previous year. As contrasted with the total number of boys attending schools which was 1,48,637, the total number of girls attending schools, 99,049, cannot be said to be satisfactory.

754 The zenana class in Baroda had 75 students as against 72 in the previous year. There was one privately managed class at Petlad with 32 students.

755. The number of Government antyaj schools for the education of the depressed classes was 78 with 4,696 pupils (2,682 boys and 2,014 girls) as against 78 with 4,775 pupils in the previous year. Besides, there were 15,751 pupils attending Gujarati and other mixed schools. 175 pupils were studying in secondary schools. Thus the total number of antyaj pupils under instruction was 20,622 as against 21,333 in the previous year. This gives a percentage of 10.1 to the total antyaj population. The Government continued to supply books and other school requisites to these children free of cost. The antyaj boarding houses at Baroda, Patao and Amreli and the one at Mahuwa amalgamated with the Dhanka (Ramiparaj) boarding house had 49, 20, 16 and 3 boarders respectively. The boarding and lodging expenses were borne by the Government. 36 scholarships of Rs 4 a month were awarded to antyaj pupils in primary schools. 21 scholarships of the total value of Rs 99 a month were awarded in secondary schools. Students of this community are given preference for admission in all Government institutions, and deserving students are given free studentships and scholarships. Special scholarships are maintained in the Baroda College for antyaj students and all antyaj students are exempted from the payment of fees in the college. A special post of antyaj deputy inspector is maintained for the inspection of antyaj schools and a trained experienced teacher of the antyaj community is appointed to it.

756 The education of the boys and girls of Ramiparaj and other forest tribes living in sparsely populated places has been a difficult problem. Compulsion was tried but proved unsuccessful, as the schools were very few and far from the place of residence, and attendance was very poor and teachers from the plains could not be got to work in these areas. The Compulsory Education Act was again made applicable to these people last year. There are Government boarding houses for the benefit of these forest tribes at Songadh, Vyara, Mahuwa, Vakal and Anaval. The number of boarders was 101, 95, 16, 50 and 50 respectively. The inmates are fed free.

of charge and given free tuition. They are also provided with books and other school requisites. There is a special boarding house for girls at Songadh. It had 57 girls on the roll and is doing satisfactory work. Model farms are attached to the boarding houses at Vyara and Songadh, at which boys are given practical training in agriculture. Carpentry is also taught in these boarding houses. There is one Dhanka boarding house at Amroli in the Tilakwada taluka with 49 boys on the roll. A special post of deputy educational inspector for schools in Raniparaj areas was sanctioned, and Mr. K. A. Gamit was appointed to it. In order to supply teachers from their own community it has been decided to send 10 Raniparaj boys and 5 girls to the training schools at Baroda. Similarly, in order to train these people to adopt industrial pursuits, 10 boys are sent to the Kalabhavan every year for further education after they have finished their vernacular course.

757 Separate provision has been made for the education of Mahomedans. There were 65 Mahomedan educational institutions. Government and 16 private Urdu schools with 7,223 and 1,597 pupils, respectively. Besides, there were 10,629 Mahomedan children studying in Gujarati, Marathi and other mixed schools. The total number of Mahomedan children under instruction in primary schools was 19,449 and 853 pupils were studying in secondary schools. Thus the total number of Mahomedan pupils under instruction was 20,302 as against 19,736 in the previous year. This gives a percentage of 11.1 to the total Mahomedan population. There is a special deputy educational inspector for Urdu schools.

758 The education of the Waghers of Okhamandal continued to receive special attention. A boarding house was started in 1920 at Dwarka for Wagher boys on the same lines as those of the boarding houses maintained for the Raniparaj class of the Navsari district. The inmates are fed free and attend ordinary primary and secondary schools. They are also given manual training. The number of boarders during the year was 50 as against 49 in the previous year. The maximum number of pupils to be admitted in the boarding was raised to 75. It has been decided to depute every year one student from the boarding house to the Baroda College and give him a scholarship of Rs. 25 a month.

759. The total fine recovered during the year under the Compulsory Education Act from defaulting parents, amounted to Rs. 43,338-8-11.

65 per cent. of the fines are set apart for the construction of school buildings and the remaining 35 per cent. for helping poor and deserving students by granting them scholarships.

760. Prizes were distributed among students passing the Gita and essay examinations from the interest of the sum of Rs 15,000 generously donated by Seth Jugal Kishor Birla of Calcutta for the encouragement of religious education among the students of the depressed classes. A committee of five members with the Vidyadhikari as President has been appointed for the administration of this fund.

761. The total expenditure on all primary schools amounted to Rs. 20 87 lakhs as against Rs. 21 00 lakhs in the preceding year.

762. Mr. G. M. Shah worked as Principal of the training school for men from the 1st August 1934 to the 15th September 1934. After his retirement Mr. I. P. Patel took charge and worked from the 3rd November 1934 to the 2nd June 1935. Owing to his death, Mr. H. R. Shah was appointed Principal.

763. The number of students in the school was 446 as against 450 in the previous year. The following table shows their number according to classes :—

Class	1934-35.	1933-34.
I	2	3
A. Senior class:—		
(1) Teachers selected according to merit.	21	20
(2) Teachers deputed from schools according to length of service	24	25
(3) Matriculates—		
Teachers	54	68
Candidates	36	22
B. Junior class	180	180
C. Preparatory class	131	135
Total	446	450

764 The number of scholars living in the hostels attached to the training school was 272 as against 229 in the previous year

Hostel accommodation

765 The total expenditure incurred on the training school for men amounted to Rs 76,577 as against Rs 78,280 in the previous year

Expenditure

766 The late Mrs Snehlata Pagar A M B S (Columbia), continued as Principal of the training school for women up to the 6th July 1935 Mrs Gangubai Patwardhan, Vice Principal acted as Principal during Mrs Pagar's absence on leave on account of illness

Training school for women

767 The number of women teachers under training at the end of the year was 199 as against 209 in the previous year The following table shows the number of women teachers in each class —

Classification of pupils by classes

Class	1934-35	1933-34
1	2	3
Senior class	30	22
Junior class 2nd year	60	66
1st year	45	61
Preparatory	64	60
Total	199	209

768 The number of boarders living in the hostel attached to this institution was 102 as against 110 in the previous year

Hostel accommodation

769 The total expenditure on the training school for women amounted to Rs 29,000 as against Rs 28,326 in the previous year In addition to this Rs 20,122 were spent on scholarships

Expenditure

770. Gymnasium teachers are attached to important primary and secondary schools and institutions for imparting physical instruction. The number of such schools was 76 during the year. In other schools and institutions, physical education continued to be imparted by the class teachers, who have received training in physical instruction in the training schools. The Government have sanctioned Rs 2,500 to be given as grants to private gymnasia. The number of *akhadas* receiving such grants was 22 during the year. There is a gymnasium inspector to inspect the work of gymnasium teachers and private *akhadas*.

771. The central school of Indian music at Baroda along with the district music schools and classes continued to be in charge of Mr. H R Doctor, B.A, B.Sc, as Principal, and Director of amusements. He is assisted by the Court singers and other trained vocal and instrumental music teachers. The number of pupils on the roll in the music school at Baroda was 158 as against 152 in the previous year. The music schools at Dabhoi, Mehsana, Navsari and Amreli had 57, 16, 125 and 52 pupils, respectively. There are also music classes attached to different primary and secondary schools. The number of pupils attending such classes was 3,670 during the year. Scholarships of an aggregate value of Rs. 83 a month were distributed among students. The total amount spent on music schools was Rs 11,829 as against Rs. 14,861 in the preceding year.

LIBRARIES.

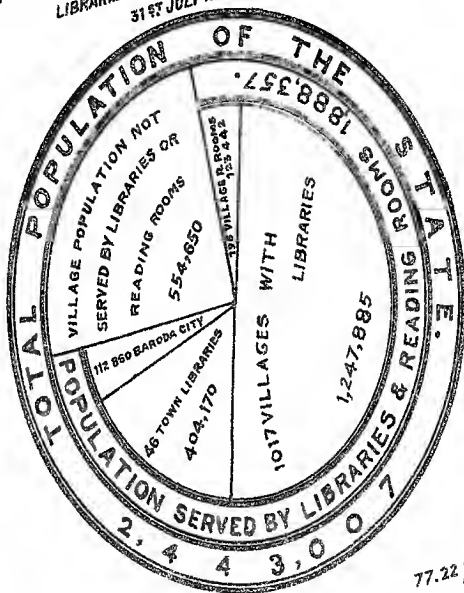
772. On the retirement of Mr. Newton M. Dutt, curator of the State libraries, last year, Mr. T. D. Waknis, B. A., was appointed in his place. The latter was deputed to England and America for training in library work. During his absence, Mr. M. N. Amin, assistant curator in charge of district libraries worked as acting curator. On his return to India Mr. Waknis took up the duties of curator. The curator is assisted by a staff librarians.

773. For administrative convenience, the department is organised into two sections —

- (1) the central library for the city of Baroda, and
- (2) the country library branch including the travelling libraries.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

DIAGRAM SHOWING POPULATION OF THE STATE SERVED BY
LIBRARIES & READING ROOMS
31ST JULY 1935



TOTAL POPULATION SERVED

77.22 %

TOTAL POPULATION NOT SERVED

22.78 %

TOWN POPULATION SERVED

100.00 %

VILLAGE POPULATION SERVED

71.21 %

VILLAGE POPULATION NOT SERVED

28.79 %

179 VILLAGES HAVING SCHOOLS BUT NEITHER
READING ROOMS NOR LIBRARIES WITH
POPULATION OF 93628.

774 The central library is both a lending and reference library. It has a newspaper room, a women's library, a children's library and a play room. The offices of the curator and assistant curator are also located in the same building.

775 The library had a stock of 1,12,506 books at the beginning of the year and 1,15,762 at the close of the year, the number of accessions being 4,051 and that of books discarded, 795.

776 The total number of books circulated during the year was 1,22,391 as against 1,17,024 in the previous year. The following table gives the figures of circulation.—

Language etc	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33
1	2	3	4
English	27,915	30,007	31,129
Gujarati	57,995	47,450	48,353
Marathi	33,010	34,891	33,218
Hindi and others	3,471	4,676	4,165
Total	1,22,391	1,17,024	1,16,865
Number of working days	272	274	275
Average per day	449.5	427.0	424.9

777 A portion of the central building has been set apart for the Mahila library. The number of books circulated by this section was 16,569 as against 16,037 in the previous year.

778 The children's library and play room was visited by 38,302 children as against 33,239 in the preceding year. The number of days on which the room remained open was 268 and the average daily attendance was 142.9. The circulation of books was 7,313 as against 7,539 of the previous year.

779. The book-binding branch, an important adjunct to the library, bound and repaired 3,620 Bindery. and 586 books respectively. The binder also did a number of miscellaneous jobs, such as repairing game equipment in the children's play room, preparing office registers, etc.

780. The work of the stock-taking staff continued to be satisfactory and the reference books were Stock-taking staff. classified. Catalogue cards were also made for them.

781. The newspaper reading room is open throughout the year from 8 hours to 20 hours. 277 Reading room. periodicals were subscribed for and 85 were received as gift.

782. No census of readers was taken in the reference library. On an average about a dozen Reference library. readers used it daily.

783. The libraries receiving Government grants are grouped under three heads, namely, district, town Aid to libraries. and village libraries. They receive annual grants of Rs. 700, Rs. 300, and Rs. 100 respectively, provided an equal amount is contributed by the prant panchayat and local inhabitants. The following table shows the number of such libraries in the State:—

Year.	District and town libraries.	Village libraries.	Mahila and children's libraries.	Reading rooms	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1934-35 .	46	1,017	16	216	1,295
1933-34 ..	45	968	14	127	1,154
1932-33 ..	45	918	14	158	1,135

It will be seen that the number of village libraries has been gradually increasing.

784 The system of village libraries is a necessary adjunct to the system of compulsory education in the State. The Government have passed orders from time to time to establish new libraries every year until every village having a school is provided with a library. The village libraries are effective in preventing lapse into illiteracy among those who have received primary education under the Compulsory Education Act. There are still 400 villages which have schools but no libraries, and, according to the programme now in force all of them will be equipped with libraries in eight years.

785 All the 46 district and town libraries, 8 Mahila libraries, 4 children's libraries and 88 village libraries have their own buildings. The total number of libraries having buildings was 146, as against 137 in the previous year.

786 The district libraries are inspected by the assistant curator of libraries, deputy educational inspectors and honorary workers of the library conference committee. The assistant curator and deputy educational inspectors inspected 56 and 186 libraries, respectively.

787 The Government have sanctioned an annual grant of Rs 1,000 to the State library conference committee in appreciation of the valuable propaganda work it is doing in furtherance of the library movement. The committee arranges district and taluka library conferences. Training classes for imparting instruction in library technique to village and town librarians are also organised by it. This year classes were held at Dabka, Pansar, Gangadhara, Chaijala and Karnah.

788 The travelling library section circulated 35,612 books among 11,053 readers by sending out 620 boxes to 281 centres including Baroda city, as against 30,114 books among 10,728 readers through 564 boxes to 266 centres, in the previous year. The total number of books in this section at the end of the year was 23,083 as against 22,108 in the preceding year.

789. The following table gives the statistics of the working of the libraries in the mofussil —

Working of libraries in the mofussil

Year	District and town libraries including Mahila and children's libraries.	Village libraries	Stock	Circulation	Readers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1934-35	59	1,017	7,68,505	6,31,114	1,34,556
1933-34	59	968	7,23,545	6,56,604	1,32,512
1932-33	59	918	6,65,544	5,47,997	1,00,952

SHREE RAJKIYA SANSKRIT MAHAVIDYALAYA.

790. With a view to training purohits, puraniks, shastris and pandits to suit modern requirements, and to reviving Sanskrit learning, this institution was started in the year 1915 and an annual amount of Rs. 25,000 sanctioned for its maintenance. During the year, there were 23 classes with 140 pupils as against 22 classes with 144 pupils in the previous year. Out of 117 students that appeared at the last annual examination, 89, that is, 76 per cent came out successful. In addition to free tuition, deserving students are given scholarships.

791. In order to encourage Sanskrit learning, the Government have earmarked a sum of Rs 5,000 every year to be distributed as Dakshina to candidates passing examinations in different shastras with distinction. The examinations are called Shravanmas Dakshina examinations. Pandits from distant places come here to appear at them.

AYURVEDIC MAHAVIDYALAYA

792. The Ujamsi Pitambar Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya at Patan was started in 1922 and is being conducted on the grant-in-aid principle. It has a course of four years and imparts instruction, both theoretical and practical, in the Ayurvedic system of medicine. The students are also given general knowledge of botany, anatomy, physiology surgery, midwifery, etc by qualified medical practitioners. Diplomas are awarded to students passing the final examination. A free dispensary is maintained by the institution and arrangements are made to

keep indoor patients for providing practical training to students in medicine and nursing 50,541 patients took advantage of the facilities offered by this dispensary. There were 81 students under instruction as against 85 in the preceding year. The institution has a boarding house attached to it, with accommodation for 32 students. It has also a good library and anatomical models intended for the purposes of demonstration.

ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

793 Dr. B. Bhattacharya, M. A., Ph. D., continued as
 Personnel Director of the Oriental Institute. He was assisted by a staff of two superintendents, two pandits and one translation assistant.

794. The total number of manuscripts at the end of the
 Manuscripts year was 13,784 as against 13,775 in the previous year. Four manuscripts were borrowed for editorial work from outside libraries and twelve were lent to foreign institutions on indemnity bonds. Copies of 13 manuscripts were supplied to outside scholars.

795. In the printed section, 274 books were added, 125
 Printed section, by purchase, 84 by exchange and 65 by transfer or gift. The total number of books at the end of the year was 9,868 as against 9,594 in the previous year and the number of books discarded was 558. There was thus a net total of 9,310 books. During the year 4,070 books were in circulation, as compared with 4,145 books in the previous year. The number of registered readers was 426 as against 360 in the previous year.

796 At the end of the year, there were 72 books published in the Gaekwad's oriental series 12
 Gaekwad's oriental series were in the press and 28 were under preparation. The important publications in the year were No. 70 Shabara Bhashya Vol. II. by Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganga Nath Jha, No. 68 Natyashastra of Bharata with the commentary of Abhinava Gupta Vol. II. and No. 1 Kavyamimamsa, third edition. They are of the same high standard of scholarship as their predecessors in the series and can be considered as valuable contributions to Indology.

797. Post-graduate teaching was continued under the
 Post graduate work supervision of the Director, Oriental Institute.

798. The work of preparing and publishing volumes in the two series, Shri Sayaji Salutya Mala and Shri Sayaji Balajnana Mala, was continued by the translation bureau, the expenditure being met from the interest of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lakhs) endowed by His Highness the Maharaja for the encouragement of vernacular literature.

799. The bureau published 17 volumes, 8 in the Sahitya Mala and 9 in the Balajnana Mala. At the end of the year there were 237 books in the Sahitya Mala and 127 in the Balajnana Mala in the list of books published, as against 229 and 118, respectively last year. At the end of the year there were 30 volumes in the press and 59 were in preparation. Among noteworthy preparations, mention may be made of the Gujarati translation of Dr Hatch's "Up from Poverty" by the late Mr. R. A. Chhaya, "Principles of Policy" by Dr J. M. Mehta, "Uses of Light" by Mr. P. G. Baxi, "Visit to a Cotton Mill" by Mr. T. P. Adalja, and "Vimalshah" by Mr. D. T. Shah. Among Marathi translations, Kern's "Manual of Buddhism" by Mr. R. M. Bhamburkar and a monograph on "Life of Buddha" in the Balajnana Mala by Mr. C. V. Joshi deserve mention.

800. Encouragement was given to the authors of new books. 186 applications were received for encouragement, out of which 26 books in Marathi, 10 in Gujarati, 1 in Hindi and 1 in English, were given financial assistance. The number of books sanctioned for prizes and libraries was 45. 49 applications were rejected and 54 cases remained pending. The total expenditure on this head amounted to Rs. 2,199.

801. The total expenditure of the Oriental Institute including the establishment of the translation bureau amounted to Rs. 35,535 as against 42,958 in the last year. The latter amount included the sum of Rs. 9,725 spent in connection with the seventh session of the All-India Oriental Conference held at Baroda. Receipts under the sale of books in the Gaekwad's oriental series came to Rs. 2,937 as against Rs. 2,809 in the previous year.

PICTURE GALLERY

802. The Picture Gallery remained in charge of Dr. E. Cohn-Wiener, Art Director, during the year.

Personnel

803 The Director took up the work of preparing a new catalogue and completed it. He also prepared an index catalogue in which notes on the history of each picture are given.

Work done by the Art Director in the Picture Gallery

804 The services of Captain J. T. Roller were engaged as picture restorer. He joined in November 1934. He restored and cleaned 15 pictures of the Picture Gallery.

Restoration of pictures

805 The Director delivered a few lectures on Art in the Picture Gallery and at the Baroda College for the benefit of the students. He also delivered a series of walking lectures to the public on the pictures in the Gallery and also to the teachers of the schools in Baroda.

Lectures

806 The Director supervised the teaching of the Art section in the Kalabhavan. He delivered weekly lectures on the "History of Indian Art". He visited the School of Art at Bombay and also studied the methods and conditions under which Baroda Art students are examined.

The Art section in Kalabhavan

MUSEUM

807 The Museum remained in charge of the curator, Mr S. Ganguli.

Personnel

808 The curator has undertaken the work of rearranging the exhibits on improved lines so as to enhance their educative value. The exhibits in the Industrial Art section (Indian and foreign) have been taken up in the first instance. They are being displayed and grouped in a more artistic and attractive manner, but the order of classification is maintained.

Rearrangement of exhibits on improved lines

809 The curator delivered five lectures.

Lectures

- (1) to the students of the Bombay School of Art on "Mughul and Rajput paintings"
- (2) to the Art students of the Kalabhavan on "Indian paintings",
- (3) to the students of the training school for men on "The Economic Products of India," and "Indian Textiles,"
- (4) to the students of the Maharani high school for girls on "Indian Calico Printing"

810. The total number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 2,28,861 as against 2,40,969 of the preceding year.

Visitors.

811 The total expenditure of both the Museum and Picture Gallery during the year was Rs 61,766 as against Rs. 34,565 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHÆOLOGY

812 During the year the department of Archæology was instituted, and Dr Hiranand Shastri, M.A., Personnel M.O.L., D Litt, a distinguished retired member of the Indian Archæological Survey, was appointed as Director. Dr Shastri took over charge in November 1934. He was assisted by a staff consisting of one probationer under training, one photographer one draftsman and one clerk.

813. Among the important monuments of archæological value, mention may be made of the temple at Mudhera which has great architectural beauty and the famous Rudramal temple at Sidhpur.

814 The gateway of Dabhoi called Hira Bhagol, the old Conservation of Jam temple at Vesai, the ancient village of monuments Kanakpuri, the Raniki-vav at Patan, the temple at Mudhera, and the ornamental arches of Vadnagar were selected for conservation. Conservation work will be carried out during the next year. Work in connection with the conservation of the ancient Kund (water reservoir) at Vijapur was completed during the year.

815. The Director made trial excavations at two places, Amreli and Mul Dwarka. The results Exploration will be embodied in the publications of the department.

816 92 inscriptions were secured during the year. The Epigraphy. earliest of these goes back to the second century of the Christian era. It is engraved on stele or sepulchral slab, which was found at Mulwasar, and is now kept at Dwarka.

817. 25 Andhra and Kshatrapa coins were examined during the year. The earliest is a potin Numismatics coin of Rudrasena I. The only silver coin found at Amreli during the excavations belongs to the period of the Kshatrap King, Bhartidaman.

818 The Director has taken in hand the work of preparing the list of ancient monuments of the State. He has also written a Memoir on the art of painting, which will be shortly published.

819 The total expenditure amounted to Rs 7458-13-0 during the time the department functioned.

SCOUT ORGANISATION

820 The Scout movement in the State has been in existence for the last sixteen years as an adjunct of the Education department. The organisation continued to be in charge of the Scout Commissioner, Mr B. S. Dave, who was helped by his assistants at the central head-quarters and a number of honorary scout and cub masters.

821 The movement continued to make satisfactory progress. The number of troops and packs registered at the central head-quarter rose to 85 and 251 as against 83 and 209 respectively during the previous year, bringing the total to 11,728 as against 10,738 in the previous year. The following statements indicate the growth and extension of the movement:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF SCOUTS AND CUBS BY DISTRICTS

Year	Capital	Baroda dist	Narsari dist	Mehsana dist	Amreli dist	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1934-35 .	1,807	2,970	1,877	3,032	2,042	11,728
1933-34 .	1,709	2,771	1,735	2,780	1,743	10,738

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TROOPS AND PACKS IN THE RAJ

Year	Troops	Scouts	Packs	Cubs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1934-35	85	4,707	251	7,021	11,728
1933-34	83	4,607	209	6,131	10,738

822. The Scout Commissioner held four full time training camps for cub masters from the primary schools, and organised two rallies in order to give specialised training in scout craft to the workers. A trip to Poona was undertaken for the scouts of Baroda. In addition to these, a number of hikes, excursions and annual camps were held by the district troops and packs. Special attention is paid to cottage industries and personal hygiene at the training camps and rallies. The number of teachers and scouts trained at such camps and rallies was 192.

823. The scouts rendered meritorious service during the year on important occasions. They helped in collecting funds for the victims of the Quetta earthquake. Their services were requisitioned for panchayat weeks, library conferences, athletic tournaments and other social and religious functions.

824 The total amount spent on the organisation during the year came to Rs. 13,961 as against Rs. 14,445 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

CHAPTER IX.

HEALTH.

A Medical.

825. Dr. R. B Chandrachud, M B., F. R. C S (London),
 worked as Chief Medical Officer and
 Personnel Principal Medical Officer of the State
 General Hospital. In addition, there were 22 male medical
 officers, 4 lady doctors, 98 sub-assistant surgeons, 5 lady
 sub-assistant surgeons and 1 dentist on the medical establish-
 ment of the State

826. The number of medical institutions in the State
 including hospitals and dispensaries of
 Total number of all denominations was 93. The ratio
 medical institutions. between the medical institutions and
 population stood at one institution to 26,269 persons as against
 26,652 persons in the preceding year.

827. The total strength of the medical service was 348 in-
 Staff. cluding 105 nurses and midwives.

828 The following table shows the total expenditure and
 receipts of the department during the
 * Expenditure and last three years :—
 receipts

Year	Expenditure Rs	Receipts. Rs.
1	2	3
1934-35 . . .	6,95,741	91,697
1933-34	6,69,710	87,843
1932-33 .	6,93,472	82,534

829. The following table shows the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated during the last three years:—

Indoor and out-door patients.

Year.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Daily average of	
				Indoor.	Outdoor.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1934-35	10,802	9,20,924	9,31,726	527	11,585
1933-34	10,914	9,00,988	9,11,902	519	10,931
1932-33	10,562	8,82,039	8,92,601	507	10,789

830. The following table shows the number of patients treated according to communities during the last three years:—

Patients treated according to communities.

Year.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1934-35...	7,83,178	1,39,947	7,360	1,241	9,31,726
1933-34...	7,42,833	1,58,500	9,343	1,226	9,11,902
1932-33...	7,29,730	1,31,107	6,578	25,186	8,92,601

831. The surgical operations, major and minor, performed in the whole State during the triennium were as follows:—

Surgical operations.

Year.	Surgical operations (major and minor.)
1	2
1934-35	71,332
1933-34	58,264
1932-33	58,001

832 The following table shows the most common diseases for which patients sought medical relief and treatment in the hospitals and dispensaries during the last three years :—

Name of disease	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33
1	2	3	4
Malarial fever	1 81,016	1,74,050	1,74,674
Diseases of skin	67 583	60 774	65,018
„ eye	81,950	97,117	97,027
„ ear	48,617	49,694	49,204
„ nose	5,187	4,664	2,109
Diseases of throat and other respiratory organs.	54,469	52,706	49,745
Local injuries	43,879	28,692	29,902
Diseases of the nervous system	18,274	17 629	17,876
Diarrhoea	17,732	16,838	17 413
Diseases of intestinal worms	8 450	8,699	8,316
Dyspepsia	34,962	31,768	29,336
Rheumatic affections	16,740	16 738	14 903
Dysentery	12 303	20 537	11,869
Venereal diseases	6,529	7 073	5 330
Tubercular diseases	2,544	1 681	2 570

833. The total number of beds available in the hospitals and dispensaries was 755, the number of beds utilised being 526.

Beds available in hospitals and dispensaries

THE STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL

834 The State General Hospital of Baroda has, under the Chief Medical Officer, special departments for bacteriology, radiology, dentistry, eye diseases, midwifery, etc

State General Hospital and its adjuncts

835 The following table shows the number of indoor and outdoor patients admitted at the State General Hospital with an average daily attendance during the last three years:—

Year	Indoor	Outdoor	Total.	Daily average of	
				indoor	outdoor
1	2	3	4	5	6
1934-35	5,182	67 018	72,200	233	783
1933-34	4,968	66 633	71,601	212	849
1932-33	4,552	71,676	76,228	209	856

836 The following table shows the number of surgical operations, major and minor, performed at the State General Hospital during the last three years --

Year	Surgical operations (major and minor)
1	2
1934-35	17,362
1933-34	14,521
1932-33	16,220

837 The following table shows the number of patients both indoor and outdoor, treated at the X-Ray department of the State General Hospital, and the income received during the last three years --

Year	Outdoor	Indoor	Total	Total income Rs
1	2	3	4	5
1934-35	2,492	1,808	4,300	3,117
1933-34	1,927	1,362	3,289	2,770
1932-33	2,180	1,651	3,831	2,819

838. Specimens of pathological interest were examined in the laboratory. The following table shows the details of work done and income received during the last three years :—

Year.	Specimens examined.	Number of injections.	Income from examination of private specimens. Rs.
1	2	3	4
1934-35	9,085	5,619	2,684
1933-34	7,533	6,277	2,442
1932-33	7,815	9,182	2,040

839. The following table shows the number of patients who took anti-rabic treatment by means of injections during the last three years :—

Year.	Number of patients under anti-rabic treatment.	Number of injections.
1	2	3
1934-35	374	4,076
1933-34	360	4,660
1932-33	492	6,460

840. The following table shows the total number of patients treated and operations performed in the dental section and the income received from private patients during the last three years :—

Year.	Number of		Income from private patients. Rs.
	dental patients.	dental operations.	
1	2	3	4
1934-35	4,674	2,452	1,305
1933-34	4,157	2,174	1,435
1932-33	3,842	2,548	1,625

841. The total expenditure and receipts of the State General Hospital during the last three years were as follows :—

Expenditure and receipts of the State General Hospital.

Year.	Expenditure. Rs.	Receipts. Rs.
1	2	3
1934-35	2,09,421	18,897
1933-34	2,10,617	16,349
1932-33	2,10,330	18,028

THE MENTAL HOSPITAL.

842. The following table shows the number of lunatics treated at the mental hospital during the last three years :—

Year.	Number of lunatics.	Discharged as cured.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	On request.	Remained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1934-35. .	90	11	3	7	8	61
1933-34 ..	88	17	2	5	4	60
1932-33...	86	17	3	2	4	60

THE LEPER ASYLUM.

843. The following table shows the number of lepers treated at the asylum during the triennium:—

Number of lepers treated.

Year.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Absented.	Cured.	Died	Remained.	Out-patients treated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1934-35 ...	137	1	66	...	18	52	3,662
1933-34 ..	134	..	54	..	11	69	4,151
1932-33 ...	139	...	60	...	6	73	3,899

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

844. The following table shows the medico-legal cases involving analysis of articles of different kinds investigated during the last three years .-

Medico-legal cases for analysis.

Year.	Articles.	Medico-legal cases.	Miscellaneous	Cases of suspected human poisoning.	Poison actually detected	Water analysis	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1934-35 ...	433	124	6	60	15	32	670
1933-34 ...	334	97	30	46	19	41	567
1932-33 ...	369	101	64	53	23	61	671

MEDICAL RELIEF FOR WOMEN.

In Baroda city.

845. The following table shows the number of cases admitted for delivery at the Sheth

Number of cases admitted.

Himatlal Shivilal Maternity Ward at the State General Hospital and Sheth Shantilal Gordhandas Maternity Ward at the Jamnabai dispensary during the last three years:—

Year.	Sheth Himatlal Shrivastav Maternity Ward							Sheth Shantilal Gordhandas Maternity Ward.						
	Number of patients admitted.	In-patients (delivered).	Discharged as cured.	On request.	Absented or left against advice.	Died.	Remained.	Number of patients admitted.	In patients (delivered.)	Discharged as cured.	On request.	Absented or left against advice.	Died.	Remained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1934-35	1,531	1,135	1,403	7	69	14	38	926	776	882	19	1	3	21
1933-34	1,339	1,098	1,210	5	97	8	19	915	789	782	2	...	5	19
1932-33	1,281	1,063	1,217	10	28	8	18	792	665	764	6	..	5	17

In the districts.

846. The following table shows the total number of patients admitted in the maternity homes in the districts during the last three years :—

Name of the institution.	1934-35.			1933-34.			1932-33.		
	Admitted.	Delivered.	Ante-natal.	Admitted.	Delivered.	Ante-natal.	Admitted.	Delivered.	Ante-natal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dnyanbai Maternity Home, Patan.	246	209	290	291	251	142	389	357	158
Petlad Maternity Home	98	98	11	183	163	20	127	127	..
Bhadran Maternity Home.	45	45	...	29	29	...	29	29	..
Amreli Maternity Home.	48	48	18	21	21	...	18	18	..
Visnagar Maternity Home	235	100	50	211	104	45	169	88	42
Mehsana Maternity Home.	55	50	...	...	..	...	...	..	..
Total	...	727	550	369	735	568	207	732	200

847 The following table shows the number of district midwives and the labour cases conducted by them during the last three years --

Year	District midwives	Labour cases
1	2	3
1934-35	27	667
1933-34	27	671
1932-33	27	632

AYURVEDIC DISPENSARIES.

848 The following table shows the total number of patients admitted and treated in the Ayurvedic dispensaries of the State during the last three years --

Name of the Ayurvedic dispensaries	1934-35		1933-34		1932-33	
	Number of patients admitted	Number of patients treated	Number of patients admitted	Number of patients treated	Number of patients admitted	Number of patients treated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vadu Ayurvedic dispensary	5,599	2,20,800	5,210	21,170	4,612	20,020
Karwan " "	5,394	15,730	5,015	21,830	5,120	23,725
Unjha " "	8,973	30,984	8,892	29,962	8,880	30,657
Ladol " "	6,476	21,628	4,470	17,520	4,059	16,790

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY, BARODA BRANCH

849 Fifty Junior Red Cross groups have been organised in the high schools and anglo-vernacular schools of the State 2,888 members were enrolled in these groups from January 1935 to the end of July 1935

AMBULANCE, NURSING, HOME HYGIENE AND SANITATION

850 A series of lectures in ambulance, nursing, home hygiene and sanitation were delivered by different medical officers and sub-assistant surgeons at various places throughout the State. As usual, examinations in these subjects were held at different centres. In all, 269 candidates passed the examinations against 106 in the preceding year.

GENERAL

851 The following were the important events of the year —

- Important events
- (i) Two 4th class dispensaries were sanctioned, one at Unaoo (Kalol taluka) and the other at Karkhadi (Padra taluka), with the help of donations from respectable persons and grants from prant panchayats
 - (ii) Eight 4th class dispensaries in backward rural areas are to be started
 - (iii) A bi-weekly dispensary was started at Kamrej.
 - (iv) Grant-in-aid dispensaries were started in 179 villages as shown below —

Name of the taluka	Number of villages where the grant-in-aid dispensaries were opened.		
	1st class	2nd class.	3rd class.
1	2	3	4
Petlad	23	19	7
Savli		18	1
Padra		22	1
Waghodia			20
Bhadran			3
Gandevi	20		
Kamrej			7
Mangrol		15	3
Patan	20		
Total	63	74	42

- (v) Two maternity homes, one at Amreli and the other at Mehsana, were started.
- (vi) 268 practitioners (doctors, vaidyas and hakims) were registered under the State Medical Act.
- (vii) The scale of fees for maternity cases was revised.
- (viii) The system of purchasing and distributing medical stores was reorganised
- (ix) Mr R V Acharya, technical assistant to the chemical analyser, was deputed to Madras to receive training in bio-chemistry and water analysis

B Sanitation

852 Dr N V. Pandit, Capt. (Hon.) I M S, M B B S, D.P H, D.T M. etc, worked as Sanitary Personnel Commissioner throughout the year.

Dr. C M. Dighe, M B.B S, malarialogist, worked as assistant sanitary commissioner, from the beginning of the year up to the 18th September 1934, when he proceeded on leave to England for further studies.

853. The important duties entrusted to the Sanitary department are as follows —
Duties

- (i) annual inspection of the 'A' and 'B' class municipal towns and village panchayat offices,
- (ii) supervision over sanitary works in the State,
- (iii) supervision over registration of births and deaths and compilation of vital statistics,
- (iv) vaccination,
- (v) sanitary propaganda by means of magic lantern slides, lectures and cinema shows, literature and exhibitions,
- (vi) recording of meteorological observations, and
- (vii) devising measures to control epidemic diseases

854 The Sanitary Commissioner toured for 138 days during the year as against 122 days in the last year 21 towns and 37 villages were visited by him as against 23 towns and 50 villages in the preceding year.

The assistant sanitary commissioner toured for 14 days and visited 14 places during the time he worked

855 In 12 towns informal meetings of the members of the 'A' and 'B' class municipalities were held, at which questions regarding sanitation, registration of vital statistics, maternity, child welfare and anti-malaria schemes were discussed

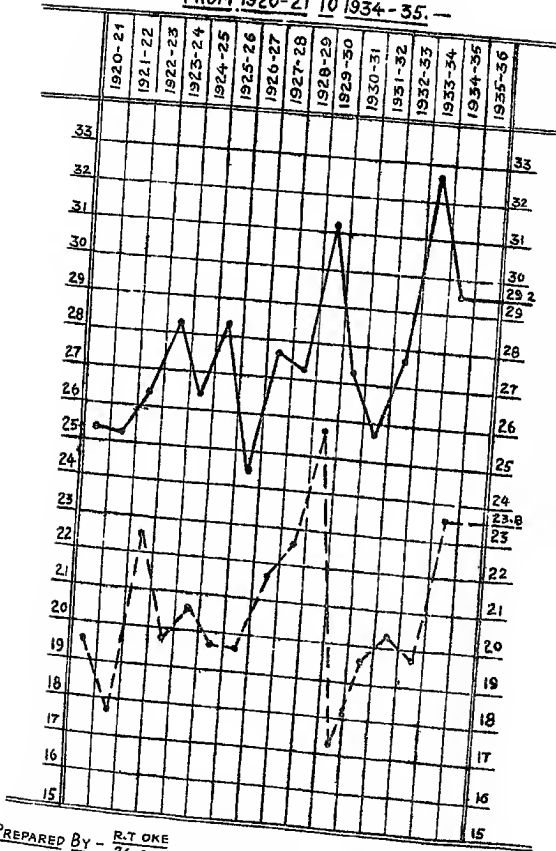
CONSERVANCY

856 Conservancy arrangements in municipal towns are generally not satisfactory, as the municipalities hesitate to employ qualified sanitary inspectors on the score of expense Two classes for training sanitary inspectors were conducted by the Sanitary Commissioner, one at Dabhoi for the Baroda district and the other at Kalol for the Mehsana district The inspectors attended the classes and were given practical lessons in sanitation.

857 Each municipal body has a sanitary committee to deal with local sanitary questions The committee has the powers of a Health Officer, and is presided over by the medical officer or sub-assistant surgeon In addition an Arogya Rakhsak Sabha is appointed for every municipality by the Subas of the districts It is invested with summary magisterial powers to inflict fines up to Rs 5 for minor nuisances These Sabhas do not work efficiently attempts are being made to train them to discharge their functions satisfactorily

858 In rural areas, the conservancy arrangements are under the control of the village panchayats The sanitary inspector of the district supervises conservancy work and makes suggestions for improvement The four district inspectors visited 447 villages in the year

— BARODA STATE —
— BIRTH & DEATH RATES PER 1000 —
— FROM 1920-21 TO 1934-35. —



PREPARED BY - R.T OKE
 26-9-35

— BIRTH —
 — DEATH —

M Pandit - D.P.H.D T.M &
 — SANITARY COMMISSIONER, —

— BARODA STATE —

The talatis and tajvidars also inspect sanitary arrangements in villages.

VITAL STATISTICS

859. The following table compares the number of births and deaths in the State during the year with those of the previous four years :—

Year	Number of births.	Number of deaths	Ratio per mille of population.	
			Births	Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5
1934-35	71 326	58 150	29 2	23 8
1933-34	80,513	48,521	33 0	19 8
1932-33	67,817	49,045	27 7	20 1
1931-32	62,592	48,056	25 6	19 6
1930-31	66,685	41,658	27 2	17 1

860. These figures show that there was a decrease of 9,187 births and an increase of 9,629 deaths during the year, as compared with those of the previous year.

861. Of the total number of births, 37,514 were of males and 33,812 of females, that is, for every 100 females there were 110.9 males registered. Similarly, of the total number of deaths, 31,068 were of males and 27,082 of females, that is, for every 100 deaths of females there were 114.7 deaths of males.

INFANT MORTALITY.

862. There were 12,298 deaths of infants under one year, giving a ratio of 152.7 per 1,000 registered births in the year, as against 10,731 deaths or a ratio of 132.2 in the preceding year. The ratio of males and females was 155.3 and 149.9 respectively, as against 136.2 and 130.2 in the previous year.

863 The details of infant mortality in each district are given below :—

Infant mortality according to districts

Name of the district	Deaths of infants under one year	Ratio per 1,000 registered births
1	2	3
Baroda city	1,057	208 4
Baroda district	3,860	166 5
Mehsana „	4,282	143 3
Navsari	1 977	136 6
Amreli „	972,	140 1
Okhamandal mahal	150	150 3
Total	12,298	152 7

Baroda city recorded the highest and the Navsari district the lowest infantile death rate in the year.

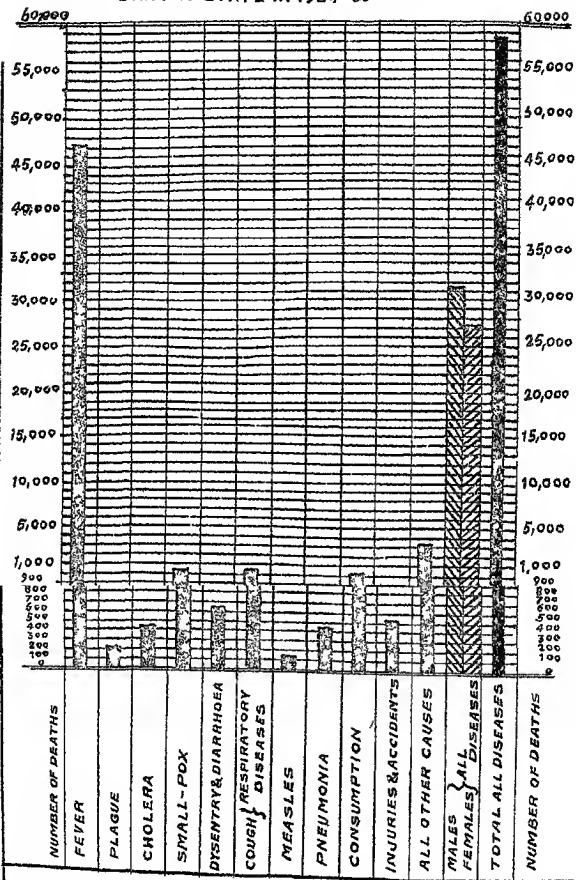
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

864. The "Shree Maharam Chimnabai Maternity and Child Welfare League" looks after maternity

Maternity and child welfare work in Baroda city

and child welfare in Baroda city. It has a fund of nearly Rs 1,20,000 and its annual income is Rs 12,000. A lady sub-assistant surgeon and four health visitors are employed by the league, which runs four baby clinic centres in the city. From the 1st January 1934 to the 31st July 1935, the lady doctor examined 2,131 ante-natal cases and the health visitors paid visits in 2,212 post-natal cases. 3,357 children were treated in the centres. 1,040 mothers were given help in the form of money, clothes, milk and food. The league spent Rs 5,168 under this head. The health visitors conducted 219 labour cases. 42 lectures with magic lantern slides were delivered on subjects relating to maternity and child welfare in the city during the year.

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN BARODA STATE IN 1934-35



PREPARED BY.- R T OKE.
26.9.35

Notarized D.P.H. D.T.M.
SANITARY COMMISSIONER
BARODA STATE

865. There are four sanitary associations and maternity leagues at Navsari, Amreli, Petlad and Patan.

Sanitary associations and maternity leagues.

DEATH STATISTICS ANALYSED.

865. The following table shows the causes of deaths :—

Causes of deaths.

Causes of deaths.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per mille of population.
1	2	3
Fever	47,315	19·3
Plague	210	·08
Cholera	416	·1
Small-pox	1,577	·6
Measles	159	·06
Dysentery and diarrhoea ...	614	·2
Cough (respiratory diseases) ...	1,601	·6
Pneumonia	441	·1
Consumption	1,129	·4
Injuries and accidents	569	·2
Other causes	4,119	1·6
Total	58,150	23·8

867. Deaths from fever predominated over those from other diseases, being nearly 81% of the total. As the registering staff in the State is untrained, the classification cannot be considered accurate; under fever are grouped all diseases with symptoms of fever.

Deaths due to fever explained.

868 The prevention of malaria is the chief sanitary problem of the State

Chief problem for sanitation

869 Malaria survey work was done at Kathor during the year, and anti-malaria work was commenced at Billimora and Gandevi. A spleen census was taken in the villages of Makni and Rajnagar in the Sankheda taluka. Preventive measures against malaria were continued in Baroda city including the Goyagate colony, Danteshwar, Nizampura, Navsari, Vyara, Songadh and Karmabapura.

870 90 cases of tuberculosis were registered in Baroda city. The houses of the patients were visited and the persons responsible for them were instructed how to take care of them and check the infection. Charts about the disease were kept in each ward of the municipality for the information of the public.

VACCINATION.

871 The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated primarily and re-vaccinated during the year and the last two years -

Year	Primary vaccination			Re vaccination		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1934-35	47,762	42,656	90,418	18,136	9,353	27,489
1933-34	41,120	37,853	78,973	4,237	1,564	5,801
1932-33	37,909	35,225	73,134	3,762	1,381	5,143

In all 1,17,907 persons were vaccinated during the year as against 84,774 persons in the previous year.

872. The number of successful primary vaccinations was 88,805 and of re vaccinations was 12,019 with the percentage of 98.2 and 43.7 respectively. The percentage of successful re-vaccinations clearly shows the necessity of compulsory re-vaccination at the age of 8 years

Successful vaccina
tions and re-vaccina
tions

88,805 and of re vaccinations was 12,019
with the percentage of 98.2 and 43.7
respectively. The percentage of success-
ful re-vaccinations clearly shows the

873 The fees credited to the Government for vaccinating children at their houses were Rs 729 as against Rs 543 in the preceding year

Fees.

874 The total expenditure on account of vaccination was Rs 54,301-13-11 during the year as against Rs. 50,147 in the preceding year

Expenditure

METEOROLOGY

875. There is a second class meteorological station in Baroda city. The results of the readings taken at the Baroda college observatory during the year showed that 111.8° F was the maximum temperature recorded in May 1935 and 30° F. the minimum temperature in January 1935.

Meteorological ob-
servations

876 The barometer average monthly records were highest (29.932) in January 1935 and the lowest (29.475) in July 1935.

Barometer

877. The prevailing wind during the greater part of the year had southern direction. The daily velocity of wind varied from 5 miles in November 1934 to 230 miles in June 1935. The average daily velocity was 70 miles during the year as against 88 in the preceding year.

Velocity of wind

878. The average daily humidity was 47 as against 45 in the preceding year

Humidity.

879. The highest temperature recorded in the State was 118° F in May 1935 at the Padra dispensary and the lowest 30° F at the Baroda College in the month of January 1935.

Temperature

880. The highest rainfall recorded in the year was 66 inches and 58 cents at the Vyara dispensary and the lowest 11 inches and 57 cents at the Beyt dispensary.

Rainfall

WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

881. During their tour in rural areas for vaccination work, the sanitary inspectors supervise conservancy work and suggest improvements, disinfect wells, select sites for chamarkunds, village refuge and disposal of night soil. 27 sites were suggested for selection during the year. They also distribute quinine in rural areas and spread cochineal insects for destruction of cactus.

Sanitation.

882. The four district inspectors inspected 9,386 children as against 9,820 in the previous year.

Vaccination.

883. They also delivered 199 lectures on sanitation, epidemic diseases, maternity and child welfare etc. during their inspections in villages and in refresher classes.

Lectures.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

884. During the year 13 villages of the Petlad taluka and 2 villages of the Bhadran taluka were affected by plague, resulting in 520 attacks and 210 deaths 26,587 inoculations were done. Houses were disinfected and camps for the use of the evacuated people were built. Petlad town and the affected villages were systematically cleaned and a rat campaign was organised.

Plague.

885. Cholera broke out in several villages of the Kamrej, Vyara, Mangrol, Palsana, Savli, Vaghordia, Sankheda and Chanasma talukas. There were 986 attacks and 416 deaths. 4,033 inoculations were done and 6,686 doses of billi-vaccine were distributed.

Cholera

886. Small-pox visited 28 talukas of the State. There were 3,447 attacks and 1,577 deaths. 27,489 persons were re-vaccinated.

Small-pox.

PROPAGANDA.

887. The visual instruction branch gave 130 cinema and 82 lantern shows in villages of 10 talukas of the State.

Cinema and lantern shows.

888. The Sanitary Commissioner gave 10 lectures in the Home Hygiene Class at Baroda and 10 Lectures in the training classes for municipal inspectors held at Dabhoi and Kalol. He also lectured to the members of the Khedut Mandal at Vaso and to the scouts at Dwarka.

889. A small Baby Show was organised at the Wadi Baby Clinic Centre in Baroda city. A health Exhibitions section was organised at the rural exhibition held at Kosamba.

GENERAL.

890. To improve conservancy arrangements in municipal towns and villages and impart instruction to the sanitary staff, the Government have sanctioned the appointment of a temporary sanitary inspector. Appointment of a temporary sanitary inspector.

for a period of three years.

CHAPTER X.

CONCLUSION

891 The foregoing chapters contain the detailed account
Preliminary of the working of the departments of the
State It now remains to summarise
briefly the main activities of the year

892 The agricultural season commenced well except in
Season and finance Amreli and Okhamandal but, later in
the year, the crops in parts of the State
were damaged by frost To alleviate the distress caused by
this calamity, the Government sanctioned remissions of land
revenue aggregating Rs 21,69,136, suspensions of land
revenue and tagavi dues etc. aggregating Rs 48,13,345,
distribution of Rs 23,500 as gratuitous relief and tagavi of
Rs 7,97,000 to khatedars in the affected areas of the State
The total receipts in the year amounted to Rs 199 41 lakhs
and the expenditure to Rs 212 35 lakhs There was a
deficit of Rs 13 lakhs only in spite of the liberal remissions and
suspensions granted in the year When it became apparent
that there would be a fall in land revenue, all expenditure
was reviewed and schemes the execution of which could be
put off were held in abeyance The expenditure on depart-
ments like education, medical and on subsidies to local bodies,
however, showed an advance in the year

893 The development departments continued to make
Development depart steady progress in their activities
ments

Damage to the cotton crop in Navsari due to a severe spell
of frost necessitated the supply of good seed to cultivators
12 seed depots were opened and seed of good quality was
distributed as tagavi to the cultivators

His Highness' Government have decided to co-operate
with the Government of India in a study of the marketing of
crops in India undertaken through the Imperial Council of

Agricultural Research, and have appointed two marketing officers for the State, one for animal husbandry and the other for cereals

At the instance of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, a quinquennial census of cattle was taken in the last week of February 1935. This showed an increase of over a lakh of animals over the figures of 1930.

Attempts are being made to improve the agricultural stock of the State by distributing premium bulls, opening new veterinary dispensaries, introducing an improved method of castration etc.

With a view to ascertaining the extent to which the inferior cotton "Ghoghari" is mixed with superior types, a survey was undertaken with the help of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. Attempts were also made to popularise varieties of crops in paddy, sugarcane and ground nuts.

The rural reconstruction centre at Kosamba has aroused a keen desire among the people in the villages attached to it to improve their standards of living. In its economic programme it has been successful in popularising kitchen gardening and poultry keeping, and weaving has also met with a good response. Agricultural improvement is also attended to and field tests in improved paddy types, canes and manures in eight villages of the centre have been undertaken. On the other hand, silk worm rearing and bee keeping had to be given up, as it was found that the climatic conditions of the area were unfavourable.

Of the new activities of the engineering section of the Agriculture department, mention may be made of the installation of 3 electric pumping sets at Ameli for irrigation purposes as an experimental measure.

There were 14 textile mills in the State. All of them did fairly well owing to increase in the demand for Indian-made cloth. Seven of them worked night shifts. The Cement Factory at Dwarka manufactured 62,596 tons of cement and the Okha Salt Works 63,950 tons of salt. The three match factories which had remained closed last year started working during the year.

To help the people in their occupations such as spinning, weaving, cloth-printing and tanning, demonstrations were held at different centres in the State.

In addition to the general economic depression and low level of the prices of agricultural produce, the co-operative movement in the State was hampered by the effects of frost. The recoveries were difficult and all that could be done to foster the movement was to pursue a policy of consolidating the existing societies, weeding out useless ones and strengthening others. In spite, however, of a decrease in the number of societies, the aggregate membership of societies increased from 45,760 to 49,113. The share capital, members' deposits and reserve funds also showed increases. The borrowed capital, namely loans and deposits from non-members, societies and the Government, showed a decline, as the societies were unwilling to add to their burden by further borrowed capital in the present depressed condition of agriculture. The Land Mortgage Bank made good progress during the year. The Co-operative Housing Societies have completed a number of well planned colonies, two in Baroda city deserve special mention.

894 Mass education occupies an important place among the activities of the State. The problems of wastage and stagnation continued to be dealt with on the same lines as in previous years. Special care was taken in preparing lists of school-going children. Efforts to bring literacy within easy reach of the backward classes of people were continued by spending large amounts on boarding houses, scholarships and other facilities. Steps were also taken to improve the quality of teaching. The reduction of a further five per cent in the number of untrained teachers testifies to the success of the measures adopted for achieving efficiency in elementary education. The publications of articles dealing with new methods and principles of education in the *Adnya Patrika*, award of bonuses and special increments to teachers showing good results in examinations and in extra-curricular activities, and deputation of teachers of training schools to village schools in order to give them practical experience of the difficulties of teaching in such schools, were also some of the steps taken to achieve the desired efficiency. Attention was also directed to improving and reorganising the industrial schools.

In order that all teachers, graduates and under-graduates, may be properly trained within a period of five years a Secondary Teachers' Training College was opened during the year under review. It is hoped that the college will assist in

improving the standard of the instruction imparted in the secondary schools

An important development in the year was the opening of the department of Archaeology. It has already prepared a programme of conservation of important monuments, buildings, etc. of antiquarian interest.

The boy scout movement and the library movement are making satisfactory progress.

895. The local self-governing institutions, municipal councils, prant panchayats and village panchayats, worked satisfactorily. Among programmes of public utility under execution by the prant panchayats the following deserve special mention —

- (i) *Feeder roads* The total number of roads sanctioned so far is 151 with a length of 458 miles. Of these 82 covering a length of 204 miles were completed and 26 roads covering a length of 73 miles were in progress at the end of the year. The expenditure incurred so far by the prant panchayats in this connection came to Rs. 6,74,312, of which the Government grants amounted to Rs. 2,68,460.
- (ii) *Well boring* The borings for artesian and sub-artesian supplies in rural areas were continued. The Mehsana district board has succeeded so far in tapping 151 bores, 56 artesian and 95 sub-artesian at a total cost of Rs. 6.71 lakhs, of which Rs. 2.87 lakhs were contributed by the Government. The Baroda district board undertook 89 bores in the year, of which 78 were completed. The total amount spent was Rs. 14,533, half of which was contributed by the Government.
- (iii) *Village wells* The comprehensive programme of village wells brought into operation by the district boards in the year 1931-32 was continued during the year. Of the 533 on the programme, 268 were completed, 136 in progress.

Among important works in towns may be mentioned the following :—

- (1) The anti-malarial campaign organised by the Navsari municipality was continued in the year. Schemes for anti-malarial operations with Government aid for the two municipalities of Billimora and Gandevi were sanctioned by the Government and the operations were commenced in the year.
- (ii) Schemes for waterworks and drainage at Petlad and Dabhoi and for supplying electricity to the Petlad municipality were prepared. They were under consideration by the Government at the end of the year.

896. The programme of roads undertaken by the Huzur Public Works department in the Baroda and Navsari districts was pushed through. The Gandevi-Gadat road, with the Ambika river bridge, was completed. Of the five sections of the Navsari town drainage scheme, the first four were completed. The drains (Kanses) in Petlad, Dabhoi and Karjan talukas were improved. The Sayaji Jubilee Institute, the Head Post Office and the Veterinary Hospital at Baroda, the Dabhoi High School and the Delhi mansion were completed.

897. The construction of the Prachi Road-Kodinar railway made satisfactory progress. The project estimates for the Goyagate-Bhadran and Sojitra-Dholka lines, and extension of the Miyagam-Chhota Udepur railway to Kukshi are under consideration. The aggregate earnings of the railway system were 3.3 per cent of the total capital outlay, as against 3.8 in the previous year, excluding the usual depreciation fund.

898. The remodelled automatic telephone system started in November in 1934 worked satisfactorily. The question of joining Petlad, Kalol and Navsari to the trunk system of telephones is under negotiation with the Government of India.

899. In order to facilitate efficient well irrigation, mains from the Baroda city electricity supply system were extended to the area round about Akota, a neighbouring village, and electric energy is being supplied at concession rates. A

scheme for supplying electricity for well irrigation in the Vijapur taluka is under preparation.

900 The Okha port continued to develop on sound lines, though the effects of the depression were felt. Negotiations were in progress for settling the customs, ports and salt rights

901. Among important social legislation enacted during the year may be mentioned the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act. There was formerly no legislation on the subject and the courts used to base their decisions on custom. To remedy the defect the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act was passed on the lines of the Indian Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act No. XV of 1865, with modifications in the procedure to suit local conditions

902. Among the 39 amending acts passed, the following deserve mention :—

Amending Acts.

- (a) The punishment for the offence of keeping a gambling house under the Baroda Penal Code was imprisonment up to 3 months and fine up to Rs. 500, but this was found inadequate for checking the growth of organised centres of gambling. The penalty was, therefore, enhanced to imprisonment up to two years and fine up to Rs. 1,000. Moreover, in order to enable the police to take prompt action the offence was made cognisable.
- (b) The Hindu Adoption (Amendment) Act prescribes the actual giving and taking of the boy in adoption and a registered document signed by both the parties and attested by two witnesses as the only essentials for adoption, and makes the Datta-Home unnecessary even for the three higher castes
- (c) To prevent mal-administration of religious and charitable trusts and misappropriation of trust money, the Religious and Charitable Trusts (Amendment) Act was passed. It makes it obligatory on the part of trustees to supply detailed information about such trusts

turnish annual accounts to the Sub-

- (d) The Public Institutions (Amendment) Act lays down the responsibility of the Government to see that all public institutions, whether receiving a grant from the Government or not, are properly managed

903 The working of the agrarian legislation passed for the Ramiparaj area was reviewed and amendments made in certain respects
 Agrarian legislation for Ramiparaj
 A special officer was appointed to decide suits under the Act and in most instances the decisions were based on agreements between the parties—an indication that the relations between landlords and tenants are improving

904 The Public Services Commission recruited candidates for the State service on the same lines as in previous years The Blue Book Quarterly continued to be issued and the facilities provided by the Secretariat Library extended Study Circles formed in connection with the Blue Book Quarterly did useful work.
 Service efficiency

905 Peace was maintained throughout the State and the relations between the communities in the State continued to be harmonious
 Law and order in the State

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